THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THE IRISH IN COUNCIL.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Hearing Reports of Committees—Liberal Contributions to the Treasury—English Manufactures to be Boycotted—Mr. Finerty Causes Some Confusion on the Floor.

CHICAGO, August 19.—A number of the present officers of the National league held a conference last night with other prominent members of the convention. They discussed Judge Fitzgerald as presiding officer, and referred to his speech of the afternoon as a most masterly effort and one likely to keep down even the appearance of strife. It seemed to be the universal opinion that he should be retained as permanent presiding officer.

Mr. Egan was offered the aid of every man present if he would consent to serve again as president of the league. He thanked them very much, but positively declined.

He remarked that his friend, John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, would fill the office in an acceptable manner. The result of the conference was a notice to John Fitzgerald to be ready if called upon to make an address to the convention. Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, is said to be the richest man in the league. He is worth about $5,000,000, is president of three national banks and the largest railroad contractor in the west. He is not so polished in manner as many of the famed leaders of the league, but is regarded as a business man of ability far above the average.

At an early hour this morning the important secret conclave came to an end in the Palmer house. It had been a gathering of anti-Sullivan clans, over which Counsellor John G. Ogerman, of New York, presided. Roderick J. Kennedy, also of New York, acted as secretary. About 100 delegates from New York, the entire Iowa and New Jersey delegations, and a goodly sprinkling of Pennsylvanian and Kentucky men—nearly 350 in all—were in attendance. The result of nearly three hours deliberation, in a nutshell, is that it was firmly resolved to stand by Hugh McCaffrey for president of the league.

The delegates were slow in reporting at Central Music hall this morning to enter upon the work of the second day. The committee appointed yesterday remained in session until a late hour last night, but in the main concluded their labors so as to be ready to report to the convention today without any delay.

The committee on credentials had no contests in delegations to pass upon, but owing to the large number of delegates present were not able to complete their report until after midnight.

The committee on resolutions also held a long night session but worked harmoniously, despite of any fears to the contrary.

Judge Fitzgerald, temporary chairman, appeared on the platform at 10:20 a. m., and shortly afterwards delegates began to pour in and quickly filled seats on the main floor.

At 10:35 a. m., the temporary chairman announced that several of the committees were still absent, but expected to be able to report within a very short time when he would call the convention to order.

The convention was called to order at 10:50 a. m. The committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent organization. The motion was put to the convention by Michael Davitt, apparently in expectation of complete harmony, and the motion was carried almost unanimously. There were a few dissents, apparently from the New York delegation.

Judge Fitzgerald returned thanks to the convention for the honor of his position. He said he would certainly endeavor to give a full hearing to every delegate on any subject that came before the convention. "I know no ring; I know no clique," said the speaker, "and I am here for united Ireland." He closed with caution that the delegates should have only one sentiment and that was to prepare to fight the common enemy and to engender no feuds among themselves. "We hate her," said he, "because she has hated and despoiled us. When she declares peace then may we, and not till then will we cease hating her."

Continuing, he said:

"Look at the manner in which we received the peace offering from the greatest of English statesmen, stinted though it was. [Cheers.]

To the people of Scotland and Wales, who said that Ireland was entitled to home rule, the benediction of a million hearts goes out. To the democracy of England, who had signified their purpose to lend a helping hand to Ireland, gratitude also went out."

He closed:

"We can have, we will have, no peace, until England ceases her deadly hostility to Ireland."

Hon. John F. Finerty rose in his seat, and his appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering. He said he only rose to read a cablegram addressed to him.

It read as follows:

DUBLIN, August 19.—Mr. Finerty, Chicago convention, Chicago. The manhood of Ireland is with you, and trusts the convention will, by resolution, indorse Ireland's right and resolve to be free.

CHARLES MACARTHY TEELING, Dublin.

Mr. Davitt arose and said he desired to say a word in explanation. Mr. Davitt did not question the right of any one in Ireland to send a dispatch from Ireland, but said Teeling had no right to speak for the people of Ireland. He was not a member of the league, and I say that Mr. Redmond, Deasey and myself have a right to speak for the people of Ireland. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Finerty rose to speak, and there were loud cheers.

Mr. Hynes, of Illinois, made a point of order that no motion was before the house, and no delegate had a right to the floor.

The chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. Finerty then rose to a question of personal privilege, and was finally given the floor amid considerable confusion.

Delegates from New York and Mr. Hynes interrupted repeately. He said Mr. Finerty should not speak on a personal question.

Cries were raised for Mr. Finerty to take the platform. He said:

"I will be heard anywhere."

The Chair—Mr. Finerty is no spring chicken. He can be heard anywhere in the hall.

Mr. Hynes—I protest against Mr. Finerty speaking.

Mr. Finerty—I will speak.

The chair admonished Mr. Finerty not to make another such remark.

Mr. Finerty, when order was restored, said: "I am surprised to see the father of the land league rise in his place and question that telegram." [More confusion.]

In the midst of the uproar Mr. Finerty said: It is what we have believed for twenty years, and I shall hold to my view for the freedom of Ireland to my death. If Mr. Teeling is not in the league, if he holds to that sentiment, he is certainly entitled to belong to it.

As another scene ensued Mr. Finerty declined to say more. He was cheered by the main body of the convention. Mr. Davitt arose and said he could not dispute the right of Mr. Finerty to desire the freedom of Ireland and would not do so.

This acted as a quieter and the uproar subsided.

The committee on credentials reported a list of regular delegates.

The committee on resolutions reported, through Rev. Mr. Betts, as follows:

The delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believe in the principles of human freedom and in the right of the people to frame their own laws, a right lies at the foundation of prosperity and happiness of this republic, and which has been graciously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain do hereby,

First, That we express our heartiest and unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.

Second, We heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English house of commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and ability to achieve home rule in Ireland.

3. That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts in behalf of Irish self-government, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for the support given to the great liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent general elections.

4. That this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-government in Ireland.

5. That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of the cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rack renting landlords, and in view of the license, scandalously extended, to organize lawlessness in the north of Ireland by partisan officials, and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

6. That we hereby thank the president, treasurer and secretary of the Irish National league for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

7. That the following cablegram be forwarded to

HON. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL:

"The delegates to the Irish National league convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union, and also from Canada, and assure you of the cordial indorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Colonel Atkinson, of Detroit, a member of the resolutions committee, explained, on behalf of the committee, that in considering the declarations contained in the draft, the committee, while discussing them fully, adopted them unanimously.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by hearty cheering.

Mr. Finerty moved that the resolutions be adopted, section by section. [Cries of "No! No!"

Mr. Armstrong, of Georgia, seconded this motion.

Mr. Gannon desired them adopted by sections. If there was anything between the lines, with all due respect to their visitors from Ireland, which would bind the league to forever pursue its present course, despite any exigency of the future, which might arise, for a different course of action, then he desired to vote against it. [Cheers.]

Alexander Sullivan made an eloquent address. He declared that in the suppression of views dear to their souls, they did so that men in the gap might be untrammelled. The personal representatives of Ireland present had given proof of their absolute fealty to their native country. The empty sleeve of Michael Davitt testified to what he had suffered. There had been preachers of fear, that there would not be harmony in the convention, but men who had borne the brunt of fight in the past, and who were ready to bear arms now, if necessary, [tremendous cheers,] did not fear, and there were four here to strangle if necessary, those who would attempt to hamper or thwart the absolute purpose of the league to follow Mr. Parnell under any flag he might elect. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Devoy, of New York, said many of the New York delegation may have come with as many reservations as those from Illinois, but he desired peace and harmony, and wanted the resolutions indorsed as a whole.

Mr. Davitt suggested, in a spirit of harmony, that the resolutions should be again read and then be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Finerty said he would withdraw his motion.

The resolutions were then adopted by the convention rising, followed by frantic cheering.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Redmond, who addressed the convention.

At 1:10 p. m., at the conclusion of Mr. Redmond's speech, the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Redmond's closing remarks were wildly applauded.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3:45 p. m., Judge Fitzgerald rapped with his gavel, and Secretary Sutton began to read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings.

During the reading Mrs. Parnell entered and was greeted with tremendous applause.

The minutes were unanimously adopted.

Reports from committees was next in order.

The report of the committee on constitution was read by W. P. O'Connor, of Wisconsin. He announced that the report had already been indorsed by Messrs. Davitt, Redmond and Devoy. At the outset the report defined the objects of the league, and methods to be employed to attain those objects. Sections providing for the organization of the league and transaction of its business constituted the remainder of the report.

A delegate objected to the clause virtually advising the league to boycott articles of English manufacture. He moved that the clause be cut from the report.

Great confusion followed, in which were mingled cries of "question," allusions to the tariff and denunciations of England.

Amid the uproar the previous question was ordered.

The delegates from Pennsylvania attempted, notwithstanding, to talk on the subject of tariff.

The question was then put and the section remained in. There was practically no opposition.

The scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that before occurred in the convention. Delegates cheered, shouted and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement would never cease.

The section which caused so much enthusiasm was as follows:

Section 5. To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

Following its adoption the constitution was adopted in its entirety amid applause.

Rev. G. W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, who is one of the delegates, was then invited to address the convention.

He said he had tested the feeling of his co-religionists and could say they were in thorough sympathy with Messrs. Parnell and Gladstone. When finally, if they failed, after trying every method, Mr. Parnell should send a message, "Come and help us," then, said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States."

The cheering at this point was terrific. When it somewhat abated there was a call for a speech from Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Detroit. He gracefully declined, saying he was here simply to render an account of all the money he had recently "stolen." [Laughter and applause.]

The report of the committee on finance was then read. It highly complimented Rev. Dr. O'Reilly on his more than faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties as treasurer of the league. It showed that $330,282 had been collected in the last two years, and the report mentioned the exact sum to a cent that had been remitted to Mr. Parnell or his trustees. Only $5,000 of the entire sum was still in the hands of the treasurer.

Father O'Reilly was thanked by a vote of the convention.

Mr. Brady, of Massachusetts, reported an amendment to the treasurer's report in the shape of a check for $3,500.

The amendment was accepted warmly.

Mr. Brady suggested that the Massachusetts system of five dollar collections be extended all over the United States. The $3,500 showed the results of such system.

At this point the chairman recognized Father O'Reilly, who said they had heard from men who had carried muskets in the ranks. Now they should hear from a man who carried the purse.

He then read the amount contributed by each state.

A delegate from the east asked if it was not a mistake about the amount contributed by Illinois.

The chairman said: "You are not from Illinois. That state can take care of itself."

At this juncture Mr. Hynes, of Chicago, jumped to his feet and, amid hisses from every part of the hall, and notwithstanding the declaration of the chair that he was interrupting treasurer's report. Mr. Haynes vehemently shouted:

"I wish to say that the city of Chicago sent, outside of the league, the sum of ten thousand dollars."

The convention was in an uproar, but a wave of Dr. O'Reilly's hand produced quiet.

"I am not accounting," remarked the reverend treasurer, with a tinge of sarcasm in his tone, "for money that did not pass through my hands."

The reading then proceeded.

Mr. Egan presented a check for $2,000 from Patrick Ford, collected through the columns of the Irish World.

Several other checks for lesser amounts were also handed in.

Secretary Sutton then began reading his report. He said it was necessarily largely a retrospective glance at the history of the league.

On motion the report was ordered printed.

Money, in sums of $200 and $500, continued to pour into the treasurer's hands. His witty responses kept the convention in excellent humor.

The chairman announced that the next business was the election of a president for the league in America.

Mr. Brennan, of Nebraska, took the floor. He said the past presidents of the league were among the best and bravest of the Irish race in America. The presidency of the league was an office that had been filled by the honest brain of fearless Alexander Sullivan. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brennan referred in similar terms to Patrick Egan and to Pat A. Collins. The speaker placed in nomination Nebraske's foremost citizen, John Fitzgerald.

Mr. Barry, of Pennsylvania, in complimentary terms nominated Hugh C. McCaffrey, of Philadelphia. Mr. McCaffrey arose and thanked his friends for the nomination, but he desired to work only for the people of Ireland in accomplishing their independence.

Both names were seconded many times over.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, in seconding Mr. McCaffrey's nomination said: There should be no sectional feeling in this matter, but he claimed Mr. McCaffrey was located in that section where were the men who have principally upheld the Irish at home. Here was an opportunity to put down the stale calumnies of the London press that this organization had been manipulated. The maliness of the men on this floor was his best recommendation.

After several other states had been heard from, New Jersey again tried in vain to get the floor.

The chairman recognized a delegate from Louisiana.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, jumped to his feet and wildly waved his hands.

"Don't," he exclaimed, "don't show your hand too plainly, Mr. Chairman."

The chairman, with dignity, told the Louisiana delegate to proceed.

Mr. Hynes, of Chicago, rose to say that he regretted Mr. Fitzgerald was not from Pennsylvania. There would have been a fitness in giving the office to the east. He had, however, inquired carefully whether Mr. Fitzgerald had any entangling alliances. He had been assured to the contrary. As Mr. McCaffrey had declined the presidency, therefore, make Mr. Fitzgerald president and make McCaffrey vice president. Let Mr. Fitzgerald arise before the convention and state that he would give his entire time and Mr. Hynes would support.

A scene of confusion then ensued and lasted fully half an hour, it being claimed that the requiring of such a statement was an insult.

Mr. Hynes continued speaking and was replied to by Mr. Sullivan.

Other speakers interjected remarks with great rapidity.

Finally John Finerty arose and said he was not delighted with the proceedings. In the interest of harmony, he seconded the nomination of Fitzgerald and moved the previous question.

A ballot by states was about to be taken when a delegate proposed the name of M. V. Gannon, of Iowa. The confusion was so great that the nomination could not be heard by the main body of delegates, nearly every man in the hall was on his feet and impromptu meetings of state delegations were begun on all sides.

The chairman seeing the desire of the convent on promptly declared a recess.

ELECTION OF FITZGERALD AS PRESIDENT.

After a short recess voting began. The result of the vote in New York was announced as follows: McCaffrey 80, Fitzgerald 63. There were loud cheers, and Pennsylvania immediately cast 107 votes for McCaffrey and fifteen for Fitzgerald. The total was then called—Fitzgerald 703, McCaffrey 244.

Handkerchiefs and state banners, hats, umbrellas and every object that could be readily grabbed by the excited delegates were hurled in the air. The applause was deafening. Mr. McCaffrey congratulated Mr. Fitzgerald and moved that the election be made unanimous.

It was carried with wildest enthusiasm.

Loud cries for Fitzgerald were heard, and McCaffrey was appointed by the chair to escort the new president of the league to the platform.

Mr. Fitzgerald made a brief and good humored speech.

Mr. Egan then stepped to the front of the platform and nominated Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, for vice president.

Mr. McCaffrey was unanimously elected and given a storm of cheers.

Mr. McCaffrey here arose and said he could give very good reasons for not accepting. He begged that in all fairness he be excused from accepting. Said he:

"I am, sir, forced to take this action."

The chairman—"I believe you never would do it unless forced."

The convention emphatically declined to take Mr. McCaffrey's views and proceeded quickly to elect once more unanimously, Rev. Father McKenna as second vice president.

Mr. Armstrong, of Georgia, was pressed for the third vice-president, but the delegate speaking for him declined to allow his name to be used.

Alexander Sullivan, in a few well chosen words, named Mr. Martin, of Baltimore, for the position.

Father Kenna, of Canada, asked that the dominion be given the office of third vice-president. Mr. O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, said that as Mr. McCaffrey had been so urgent in declining the first vice-presidency, that his resignation be accepted and that Father McKenna be made first vice-president, Canada to be given a vice-presidency.

The motion was carried with a roar of applause.

Mr. Hynes objected to the manner in which the motion was carried. Mr. McCaffrey did not insist on resigning.

Some confusion ensued until a delegate from Pennsylvania rose and authoritatively said that Mr. McCaffrey would accept.

O'Neill Ryan's motion was instantly withdrawn, and at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, the nominee for the vice presidency from Canada was given a place on the national committee.

This left only O'Donnell, of Iowa, and General Martin before the convention.

The latter, who had been nominated by Alexander Sullivan, was elected with tremendous cheering.

Rev. Father O'Reilly was nominated by convention en masse for treasurer.

Mr. Deasy, one of the delegates from Ireland, was given the platform, and in a loud, clear voice, congratulated the convention on its action, and said there was no parallel in

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Lord Churchill Announces that the Government Will Not Adopt Coercive Measures for Ireland—What Will be Done in Regard to Belfast—Other Foreign News in General.

LONDON, August 19.—Parliament reassembled today. The queen's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of the last parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the year had been completed. In order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland the result of appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late parliament had come. The provisional nature of the arrangement made by last parliament for public charge of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further consideration of necessary financial legislation. Gentlemen of the house of commons: Estimates which were submitted to the last parliament and only partially voted will be laid before you. My lords and gentlemen: At a period of the year usually assigned for recess, and after prolonged and exceptional labors to which many of you have been subjected, I abstain from recommending now for your consideration any measures except those which are essential to the conduct of the public service during the remaining portion of the financial year. I am confinent that they will receive your prompt and careful attention.

At the hour parliament met, a depressing and persistent rain was falling and the crowd gathered about the Westminster buildings was small. Some enthusiasm was displayed on the arrival of the various prominent leaders, but it was generally faint. The attendance in the house of commons was large. Many of the members arrived before they had had breakfast in order to secure good seats.

Earl Granville (liberal), asked in the house of lords this afternoon that the new government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish policy.

The Duke of Argyle, (unionist), in reply denied that a member of the late government was justified in making such a demand, and took occasion to make a long speech "dissecting," as he called it, Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, which the duke described is a miserable fiasco of running up to the mast head the flag of Mr. Parnell and the Irish nationalist party.

Baron St. Oswald moved, and Baron DeRos seconded, the adress in reply to the queen's speech.

Lord Salisbury admitted that the situation in Burmah was unsatisfactory, but he thought there was no reason for apprehension or alarm.

The Afghan boundary commission, he said, had not been withdrawn. Although a difference had arisen in regard to the boundaries, it could be settled as easily in London and St. Petersburg as on the spot. There was a reasonable prospect of accord between England and Russia with regard to the Afghan boundary. The policy of the government towards Turkey would be to continue the policy of late years.

Referring to Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that the government would take every step to maintain social order and protect individual rights. It was necessary to have time for inquiry before entering into details regarding the reform of the government office. With respect to education and local government for Ireland, he was unable to furnish a sketch of the government's proposals. There would be a special inquiry as to the means for healthily developing the material resources of Ireland. There would also be an inquiry into the Belfast rioting. There was no prima facie ground for impeaching the conduct of the police of Ireland.

In the house of commons today, Right Hon. E. R. King-Harman moved and J. M. Maclean seconded, the address in answer to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought the conduct of the Irish policy should remain in the hands of the government and under their primary responsibility. He said that if it was supposed that anything that had happened had produced the slightest change in his convictions regarding the late government's Irish policy, he was afraid he was unable to afford the slight encouragement on that point. [Cheers.] What has happened, he continued, has rather confirmed his strong belief that he had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the late opposition had dealt hardly with the late government in pressing them for their Irish policy, but he would not retaliate.

"Ireland," he said, "is a question of the day, and the sooner this question is settled the sooner will the house be able to dispose of the arrears of legislation before it." [Cheers.]

Lord Randolph Churchill, upon rising, said he hoped the statement he was about to make would satisfy the house. After taunting Mr. Gladstone on a readiness to resort to coercion, which he said the ex-premier had in former times displayed, he stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. The ministry wished the question of local government to be treated as a question affecting the united kingdom. In regard to Belfast, the government would take care that crime should not become chronic there, as was the case in some other parts of Ireland, nor would the government tolerate any attack upon the royal Irish constabulary, whose services were deserving of praise. The ministry were determined to restore order in Belfast, and would shrink from no responsibility in order to attain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry, he said, the ministry had resolved to send there a special military officer of high rank, invested with such powers as would enable him to restore order. The moment government became conscious that further powers were necessary, they would summon parliament to their assistance. Regarding the land question, he said the government was not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the land commissioners, as they were considered too high. For all present purposes, the ministry would take their stand on the land act of 1881, as a final settlement. At the same time the government had decided to appoint a royal commission. [Derisive laughter on Parnellite benches], to make careful inquiry during the ensuing autumn and winter into the working of existing land system in Ireland. The government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any reduction in rent—that was contrary to their policy. The government, he continued, also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding Irish industries. They propose I to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience, who would be able to give conclusive information to the government on such points as the creation of a deep sea fishery on the west coast, harbors of refuge, the extension of railways, arterial drainage, etc.

Continuing, he said the government intended to devote the recess to a careful consideration of the question of a local government for all three kingdoms. They hoped that when parliament assembled, in February, they would be prepared to sumbit definite proposals on that most important of all questions.

In conclusion he said that the government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the union as final and irrevocable. Upon that verdict they based their policy, and by that policy they, both as a government and as a party, would stand or fall. [Cheers.]

During the recess of the house of commons this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious looking brown paper parcel. Officials of the house and a number of policemen were hastily summoned, and they immediately held a solemn council to devise a plan of action. One of them picked up the supposed infernal machine and suspiciously applied it to his ear to ascertain whether he could detect any ticking in the interior. The rest of the party stood near by in a state of suspense. The whole formed a very dramatic scene. Finally one of the officials manfully seized the parcel, hastily carried it to an outhouse and examined it. It contained some iron bolts that were used as missiles during the recent riots in Belfast.

A meeting of Parnellite members was held in the house of commons before the meeting of that body. Mr. Parnell presided and 70 members were present. The meeting decided to discuss Irish affairs and especially the Belfast riots, during the debate in the house of commons on reply to the queen's speech, and also to endeavor to learn the intentions of the government in regard to Ireland.

The Times announces the appointment of two royal commissions, one to inquire into the agrarian difficulty in Ireland and the other to inquire into public works and arterial drainage.

The government will send General Sir Redvers Buller to Kerry.

Imprisoned by an Avalanche.

BERNE, August 19.—A large party of tourists have narrowly escaped death on the Matterhorn. While on that mountain an avalanche occurred and they were completely imprisoned by a huge bank of snow. Forty guides went to their assistance with ropes and ladders, and after superhuman exertions they rescued them. Many of the tourists were suffering from frostbite. The rescued travellers received an ovation on their arrival at Zermatt, where the news of their peril had been received.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The Magistrates Puzzled About the Verdict Against the Policemen.

BELFAST, August 19.—The magistrates of Belfast are in a quandary as to how to proceed in view of the verdict of wilful murder found against nine policemen. They are charged with unnecessarily firing upon citizens during the recent riots. The policemen have been arrested and sent to jail. They intend to apply to the court of queen's bench for permission to give bail. Two mobs gathered today and indulged in stone throwing, but were soon dispersed. Affairs here have almost resumed their normal condition, and no more serious rioting is feared. Military precautions have been relaxed.

The Fisheries Question.

LONDON, August 19.—Lord Iddsleigh, foreign secretary, has written to the International Arbitration association, saying he concurs in the belief of his predecessor, Lord Roseberry, that the moment is inopportune to receive a deputation to discuss the subject of opening negotiations wiih the United States for the establishment of an Anglo-American tribunal, whose duties shall be to consider international questions. Lord Iddsleigh says that the fishery question which the arbitration association refers to, is at present a subject of diplomatic negotiations, and expresses the hope that results may be favorable.

Comment on the Irish Situation.

LONDON, August 19.—The Times referring to the Chicago convention, says: "It is clear that the Parnellite delegates, in spite of the moderation of their language, are puppets of the darker plotters."

The United Ireland, of Dublin, (Parnell's organ), reiterates the declaration that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist him with desperation and skill that have never before been displayed.

The Cholera Record.

ROME, August 19.—Cholera returns since last report follow: Barletta, 29 new cases and 15 deaths; Verona, 7 cases and 6 deaths; Ravenna, 20 cases and 4 deaths; Vicenza, 5 cases and 7 deaths; Padua, 8 cases and 2 deaths; Bologna, 7 cases and 4 deaths; Bisceglia, 14 cases and 3 deaths; Molfetta, 11 cases and 4 deaths; elsewhere, 11 new cases and 5 deaths.

Earthquake in Malta.

LONDON, August 19.—A dispatch from Malta states that another shock of earthquake has been felt there. The captain of a steamer which has arrived there reports that on Tuesday, 20 miles east of Malta, he witnessed the upheaval of a column of water thirty feet in diameter to a distance of 200 feet.

The New Hebrides Question.

PARIS, August 19.—The Temps, in a discussion on the New Hebrides question, accuses the Australian colonies of wishing to establish a kind of Monroe doctrine in Australia.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Colonel Stockdale Selected for the Sixth Mississippi District.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, August 19.—On the second ballot in the sixth district congressional convention last night Colonel Stockdale received 16 13-33 votes and Van Eaton 15 20 33. A debate followed the voting, many delegates contending that it required seventeen votes to nominate. The chair finally decided that sixteen and a fraction was a majority of the convention and therefore Colonel Stockdale was the nominee.

At five minutes before one o'clock Colonel Stockdale entered the convention and made an address accepting the nomination. He is a prominent lawyer of Pike county. He was colonel of a Mississippi cavalry regiment during the late war. He came originally from Pennsylvania.

STUARTS, Va., August 19.—The democratic convention today renominated, by acclamation, George C. Cabell, as representative from the fifth congressional district.

CHARLESTON, August 19.—The democratic convention of the first district, at Orangeburg, today unanimously nominated Hon. Samuel Dibbell for re-election to congress.

DENTON, Texas, August 19.—The convention to nominate a successor to J. W. Throckmorton, in the fifth congressional district, adjourned last night without making a nomination. Sixty-one ballots were taken, with Judge Silas Hare, of Grayson county, and G. B. Pickett, of Wise county, about even. The convention declared that no other democrat should appear before the people for election save the two candidates before the convention. The contest will be close. Throckmorton refuses a renomination on account of poor health.

TACKLING THE WHIRLPOOL.

Graham Makes a Successful Trip—James Scott Does Not.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., August 19.—Graham successfully navigated the whirlpool rapids this afternoon with his head protruding from the barrel.

James Scott, a fisherman, of Lewiston, attempted to swim the whirlpool rapids this afternoon in a cork suit. His dead body was picked up at Lewiston one hour later.

Demanded Time and Got Eternity.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—Dispatches from Aurora, Ind., state that Louis Hilbert was stabbed and killed by Wm. Watkins, in Aurora distillery today. Watkins was arrested. Shortly afterwards he was taken from jail and hanged to the shafting in the distillery. Watkins had demanded "time" from Hilbert, which the latter refused. Hilbert is from St. Louis, and Watkins from Louisville.

THE JURY OUT.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE ANARCHISTS' TRIAL.

Judge Gary Delivers the Charge to the Jury, Who Listen to it With Eager Attention—Parsons Takes Down Points of the Charge—Spectators Now Awaiting the Verdict.

CHICAGO, August 19.—The case of the anarchists, on trial for participation in the Haymarket outrage, was given to the jury today after a long and careful charge by Judge Gary. In his charge, Judge Gary, after giving the usual definitions of what was murder and what its punishment is under the statutes, said:

The court instructs the jury that as a matter of law in considering the case, the jury are not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts, nor must they entertain such doubts as are merely chimerical or conjectural. A doubt to justify an acquittal must be reasonable, and it must arise from a candid and impartial investigation of all the evidence in the case and unless it is such, that were the same kind of doubt interposed, in the graver transactions of life it would cause a reasonable and prudent man to hesitate and pause, it is insufficient to authorize a verdict of not guilty. If after considering all the evidence you can say you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt. The court instructs the jury, as a matter of law, that an accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets or assists, or who, not being present, aiding, abetting of assisting, has advised, encouraged, aided or abetted the perpetration of crime. He who thus aids, abets, assists, advises or encourages shall be considered as a principal and punished accordingly. Every such accessory when a crime is committed within or without this state, by his aid or procurement, in this state, may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal, or before or after his conviction, and whether the principal is convicted or amenable to justice or not, and punished as principal, if defendants attempted to overthrow the law by force and threw a bomb, then defendants who were in the conspiracy were guilty of murder. If there was an anarchistic conspiracy, and the defendants were parties to it, they were guilty of murder, though the date of the culmination of the conspiracy was not fixed. If any of the defendants conspired to excite, by advice, the people to riot and murder, such defendants are guilty, if such murder was done in pursuance of said conspiracy. The impracticableness of the aims of the defendants is immaterial. Circumstantial evidence is competent to prove guilt, and if the defendants conspired to overthrow the law and a person was killed in consequence, the parties are guilty, and it is not necessary that any of the defendants were present at the killing. All parties to a conspiracy are equally guilty. Circumstantial evidence must satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt. In such case the jury may find the defendants guilty. When the defendants testified in the case they stood on the same ground as other witnesses. The jury can take into account the interest of a witness. If any one of such defendants has lied as a witness, the jury should believe only such part of his testimony as has been corroborated. The jury were not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts. Doubts must arise naturally from the evidence, and jurors must act as they would in ordinary affairs of life. A doubt must be a reasonable one. Sympathy does not constitute a reasonable doubt. Jurors must believe as men where there was no oath to witnesses. Jurors are judges of the law and fact, but should not go against the court without a full consideration. The jury might find any or all the defendants guilty or not guilty, and could fix a penalty for all. If guilty of murder, or of anything else, the sentence should be fixed in accordance with the statute. Forms of a verdict were given to the jury providing for all sentences, and also acquittals, for defendants. The instructions were that if the jury understood the law better than the judge, they should so act. Before the jury can convict the defendants they must find them guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Mere probabilities do not constitute guilt. Personal opinions of facts, not proved, are incompetent. The jury are the sole judges, and can consider the interests of witnesses which might color their testimony.

Waller and Siegler were accomplices, and their testimony should be viewed with great care. If Waller and Siegler testified from a promise of reward, such fact should determine the weight of their testimony. If any of the state's witnesses testified from the hope of reward, the same rule should apply. The jury should act with great caution upon the testimony of accomplices and should be satisfied of its truth before finding the defendants guilty.

The jury should endeavor to give full credence to the testimony of defendants, if possible. The jury cannot disregard the testimony of defendants on the ground alone that they are defendants. Statements of the state's attorneys not based on evidence should not be regarded circumstantial. Facts should not be incompatible with innocence, and if facts can be reconciled with innocence the defendant should be acquitted. If the crime may have been committed by some outside party, acquittal should follow. Allusion and references to the supposed dangers of anarchy, etc., should not be regarded by the jury. Individuals and communities have the right to arm for protection, and an invitation to aim for such purpose is not guilt.

The judge finished his instructions at 2:50 p. m. and the jury immediately retired.

The defendants listened with eager attention during the reading of the judge's instructions to the jury. Parsons took notes throughout the entire reading, while the others contented themselves with listening merely. Impressions differed as to the length of time the jury will probably be out. It is admitted that some portions of the instructions offered the jury an opportunity to discriminate between the defendants in the matter of their guilt and the relative degrees of punishment to be fixed. And that this may result in an adjournment for today before a verdict has been returned. A large audience await the the result with indications of absorbing interest.

THE RASURES CASE.

An Investigation Shows It to Have Been a Brutal Murder of an American Citizen.

AUSTIN, Tex., August 19.—Colonel John A. Baker, a prominent lawyer, writes Colonel H. H. Bee, of this city, saying he has been investigating in Mexico and Eagle Pass the Rasures murder by request of the mother and widow of the unfortunate man. Official search was made for charges against Rasures and none could be found. The charges were trumped up for the occasion, as it is well known Rasures was a good man and that his death was caused by the action he took under orders in arresting the two brothers-in-laws of Mondragon, and it is declared that before they shot him they said to him: "This is the same spot where you arrested and disarmed them," alluding to the Mexicans; "do you remember it?" I don't think, however, this changes the question, as he was kidnapped, and demanded a trial as a citizen of Texas, and as such entitled to her protection, and through her to the protection of the United States. I shall put in a claim for $100,000 damages in the name of the widow and heirs of the murdered Rasures, as Rasures was a citizen of Texas, and entitled to a vote. I will endeavor to obtain the indorsement of Governor Ireland to the justice of the claim, and through him have it forwarded to Secretary Bayard, as it might be claimed he, Rasures, was not a citizen of the United States, and that the government would not act except through a demand from the governor of Texas."

Governer Ireland authorized the following reply:

"If the heirs or family were living in Texas at the date of the murder, the claim for damages is proper, and the governor of Texas will have no hesitation in indorsing it."

THE CUTTING CASE.

Medina Will Not Enter a Civil Suit—Awaiting Envoy Sedgwick.

EL PASO, August 19.—The Cutting case is status quo. Envoy Sedgwick has not arrived. Medina, the person who had Cutting incarcerated, has published a card announcing that he will not proceed against Cutting in a civil suit for damages, as he is privileged to do.

The Dakota Storm.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 19.—A Lisbon, Dakota, correspondent of the Pioneer Press, who has just returned from Newark, a village on the Dakota Southern branch of the Milwaukee road, describes the ruin by Sunday night's storm as almost complete. Of fifteen buildings, twelve were destroyed. Four persons were killed and many injured.

THE CENTRAL CITY.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAMIE LITTLE CASE.

Sentiment Setting Pretty Strong in an Opposite Direction—A Bad State of Affairs—Conflicting Rumors and Reports—Struck by Lightning—A Historic Pole—Festivities.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—As the matter is discussed the situation of affairs grows more muddled. All day long the matter has been the absorbing topic among business men. Yesterday the calls that were carried around were signed by a large number of business men and their names were published in today's Telegraph. In addition to these quite a number of country people and a large number of mechanics have appended their names, and there is no doubt but

A VAST ASSEMBLY

will be at the courthouse tomorrow evening, and it is expected that there will be lively times in Macon.

During the discussion of the matter, there has arisen a strong public sentiment disfavoring the formation of the committee, and the following call has been given to the press for publication:

PUBLIC CALL.

All good citizens opposed to the appointment of a committee of one hundred, and who are in favor of leaving to the courts the enforcement of the laws, are requested to attend the meeting tonight, to express their opinion and vote accordingly.

MANY CITIZENS.

It is hard to tell what will be the outcome. Those who have signed the call for the mass meeting to form the committee of one hundred, have, in a measure, committed themselves to that side of the case.

People are questioning the wisdom of the committee just at this time, and many are asking what is the aim and object of the committee. Its avowed object, as stated by those who have set the movement on foot, is to ventilate and expose certain classes of crime and to advise the courts and juries as to matters that have been overlooked by the authorities. It is claimed that there is no chance to get evidence in such cases that will sustain the juries in investigating these cases. They claim that things are frequently slurred over on account of undue influences brought to bear on the authorities. The object of the committee, it is claimed, is to get at these things and to secure fair and speedy trial for all cases.

MAMIE LITTLE

has achieved a great deal of prominence in connection with the affair. Her character continues to be discussed, and the strong white light of dispassionate public opinion has been turned full upon her, and as Jane Kendrick and Sarah Robinson are to be tried tomorrow, it will probably bring her to the front again. Letter after letter has been received, all very damaging to the character of the unfortunate woman, who has caused all this great upheaval. As the thing stands now, it would be far better for her if she could get clear off and lose her identity among people who know nothing of this great trouble.

The Millen Beacon has been received here, and the Evening News republishes its account of the girl. This paper, just issued, shows the girl up in a very bad character. It is published in her former home, where, it says, she is known as a blackmailer of the worst type. It cites several instances to prove this assertion, saying, among worse things and more direct charges:

In Millen she was expelled in disgrace from some half dozen places. She was requested to leave Mr. Abner Belcher's because she stopped out with a negro boy very late one night; she was driven from Mr. W. J. Kelly's for inviting a well known gentleman to meet her there; she was turned out from Mr. Sexton's for acting in a manner more befitting a professional prostitute than a decent girl, and for similar reasons was shown the door at Mrs. McClellan's. She was constantly seen around negro brothels here, and even had impudence to invite Mr. Kelly with her into one of them.

The girl said she had an uncle living near this place. We withhold the name of this gentleman for the obvious reason that he and all his family—with this one notorious exception—bear a very enviable reputation wherever they are known. This uncle is personally acquainted with the proprietor of this paper, and called at our office Tuesday morning, when he made the following statement:

"It is perfectly true that the girl is my niece, though it is painful to admit it, for she is one of the most disreputable of girls; she is capable of doing anything bad, and has brought terrible disgrace upon her family. There is nothing too bad for me to believe about her. I will tell you her history, so that you may see that she lied when she said that she had no friends to do anything for her. Her mother was my sister, and married a man named Little, much against our family's wishes. The young couple took up their abode in North Carolina, but just about the close of the war revenue officers got after Little for moonshining, deprived him of everything, and he had to flee the state, together with his wife, on foot and by stealthy marches, so as to evade every possible danger of arrest. They tramped as far as Tennessee, and in the open air in the piney woods there, on a bed of straw, Mamie Little was born. So soon as possible the party again took their tramp towards St. Louis; on arriving there Little found employment upon a steamboat on the river. Of course Sarah, my sister, terribly disgraced herself by marrying Little, but her father did all he could to help her. Shortly after Little went to work he suddenly disappeared, and to this day nothing has been heard of him. Little's relatives helped her to return to Savannah, where she died soon afterwards. Relatives made up a purse for the little girl and sent her to Ogeechee. The girl's statement as to where she was raised is absolutely false. She was raised by Mrs. Mary Lewis, her aunt, in Screven county. I want this to be distinctly understood. This aunt died three years ago and so soon as this happened she was offered a home by myself, by relatives and Mr. George Gannan, of Screven county, as well as by others. She must have been about eighteen when her aunt Lewis died, and is therefore about twenty-one now. She would accept none of the offers made her, but preferred wandering around. She has now no relatives by the name of Little, and most certainly none by the name of Powell. I had heard several ugly rumors about her, but the first time I personally saw anything wrong was in this town during the January freeze. She was then entering a certain house late at night in company with a gentleman. She lived with me a short time, but as she was given to talking blackguardly with a man living with me, I thought it best for her to leave. Even then I had no suspicion as to her chastity. How she got her money to wander about was a mystery to me for some time, though a few months ago I heard that she had been to Colonel Rogers, of the Central railroad, and begged a pass to come to your town. This favor Colonel Rogers granted. I am so disgusted with the girl that if such a proceeding could be tolerated and a committee of five gentlemen appointed to see fair play, I would run her down to the river and drown her."

The little girl left two daguerreotype portraits of herself in this town, one of which was forwarded by the proprietor of this paper to a prominent gentleman of the central city, who went out to the present refuge of the girl, and identified her as the original of the portrait. This was done on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. Will not this fact of itself suffice to satisfy the incredulous that the cause of all the trouble in question is the soiled dove that our town was glad to see the back of?

The whole unfortunate affair is deeply deplored by all good people of Macon, and the majority of them would be glad to see the matter turned over to the authorities and stop these demoralizing discussions.

Festivities.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—In the midst of all the stir among the male population, femininity continues to devise means of doing good, and of furnishing enjoyment to the rougher side of humanity.

At the Mulberry Street Methodist church festival Tuesday evening a charming young miss, a junior of Wesleyan, picked up a ten dollar bill on the green, and as soon as she found what her treasure was she handed to Rev. Dr. J. O. A. Cook with the remark that he might keep it for the owner. But if no claimant appear he might keep it as her contribution to the good cause. This young lady stands high in her class and is a worthy representative of the grand old institution.

At Grace Chapel last night Mrs. S. M. Hilliard presided at the lemonade stand, and Miss Eva Woodruff, Miss Emma Smith and Mrs. George D. Smith managed the ice cream. Miss Minnie Delane, Miss Jennie Wilkinson and Mrs. Ray kept the table, while Mrs. Wych looked after the cake department, and the affair was very handsomely conducted by these charming ladies. The attendance rather meager on account of inclement weather. It was continued tonight with a better attendance.

An "apron party" was given at the handsome residence of Alderman Dr. J. G. McCrary East Macon, tonight. It was a most enjoyable affair, as such things always are at the home of the genial doctor.

Tomorrow evening the Young Men's Christian association room will be thrown open, and your correspondent is in receipt of an invitation to attend, sent out by N. M. Hodgkins, Clem P. Steed and John R. West, the lecture committee. It will be a pleasant entertainment.

A Historic Pole.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—M. Loh, the Lanier house barber, re-erected his tall pole today, in front of his shop in the basement of the Lanier house. The pole is now fifty-one feet tall, and was originally sixty-five. It was cut fifteen years ago in the cypress swamps of Lee county. The man who procured it, cut down a dozen before he got this one, and when brought here it was shipped on two flat cars. It was painted and set up near the edge of the side walk, but Mr. Loh decided to cut it down, which he did. Afterwards he set it up again, but a second time it was taken down. Of late the improvements going on around him have induced the old gentleman to set it up a third time, newly painted, and the ball on top regilt. Many persons wonder how it was turned so nicely, not knowing that it is a natural production of the native forests.

A Twiggs County Romance.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—At Antioch church Sunday school celebration, fifteen miles below Macon, in Twiggs county a romantic marriage occurred today. Charles Whitehurst, a prominent young lawyer of Hawkinsville, and Miss Alice, daughter of Colonel J. D. Jones, of Jeffersonville, loved each other, but there were parental objections to the match. Early this morning they slipped quietly away and drove up to the church and called for a minister. Rev. Simeon Thorpe being on hand, sat on the ground and tied the important knot, the couple remaining in the buggy. The happy pair then departed with the best wishes of the astonished congregation.

Struck by Lightning.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—During the rain storm yesterday evening lightning struck a large tapering cedar in the yard of young Mr. Amerson, in Godfrey's district. Another cedar stood near by and it was stricken, and then the lightning leaped to the rear end of the dwelling near by, and the whole gable end was torn away. No one was hurt, but the property was badly damaged.

Three Dollars for a Shave.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—A white man by the name of Ware went into a barbershop under the Brown house and was given a shave, etc., and when he arose the barber charged him three dollars. Ware complained, and went to Lieutenant Wylie, and Officer Johnson was sent to investigate it, when the barber told him five dollars was the regular price, but he had put it down to three.

A Nice Pet.

MACON, August 19.—[Special.]—Miss Tillie, the charming daughter of Mr B. Heidingsfelder, has quite a fine collection of pet birds. She yesterday added to her collection a beautiful canary, presented to her by Mr. Harry Gaines. It is a beautiful bird and a fine singer.

Suspected of Stealing.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Officer Jeff Johnson found a negro man trying to sell a pair of opera glasses on Fourth street, and thinking something was wrong, took the glasses. The negro claims he found them.

Personal Paragraphs.

MACON, August 19.—[Special.]—Colonel G. A. Cabanis has returned from a tour of investigation among the distilleries

T. T. Christian, of East Macon, has been elected leader of the new brass band.

Colonel S. H. Jemison is up after several days illness.

Colonel Murphy, of Atlanta, is in the city today.

Mr. C. B. Townsend is home again after a few days absence

Recorder R. W. Patterson is still absent with his sick baby in Rome.

Lieutenant T. C. Drew is rusticating around his old home in Jones.

A big picnic comes off at Roberts' station tomorow.

Dr. Hopkins, of Emory college, is spending some days with Rev. J. W. Burke. He goes from here to the Central campmeeting.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

The County Registrars—A Heavy Rain—The Fifth Georgia Reunion.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—The county registrars have opened their books, but the first two days have not been busy ones with them. Not more than one hundred voters have been registered. The indications are that the number registering will be very small.

Major L. W. Dean, a prominent business man of Gadsden, Ala., was married in this city today to Miss Lucia Keyes, a most excellent lady. They left for the groom's home this afternoon.

A very heavy rain has been falling here for the past three hours, and the streets are flooded in many places. The river has risen several feet.

A reunion of the Fifth Georgia regiment will be held at Thomaston on the 25th of this month. The Georgia Grays, of this city, belong to this regiment, and a number of the survivors will attend the reunion.

Rabbi Wise, of Jackson, Miss., will be in this city tomorrow, and will conduct services at night at the synagogue. The Jewish congregation here is without a pastor, but notwithstanding this fact, they will begin in a few days the erection of a handsome temple of worship.

Geneva campmeeting begins tomorrow night and a large number of people will attend from this city.

Bishop Key is visiting friends in this city.

SAVANNAH ITEMS.

Judge Fleming Dying—Mr. Tilton in a Dangerous Condition.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Judge William B. Fleming, for many years judge of the superior court of this circuit, then recorder of the city, and who served the unexpired term of Julian Hartridge in congress, is dangerously ill at his residence, Walthourville, Liberty county. He is eighty-four years of age. At last reports he was not expected to survive the night.

The condition of O. L. Tilton, who was accidentally shot by his five year old son, as mentioned in these dispatches, is not so favorable today, and fears are expressed of more serious results than has been anticipated.

A telegram was received today stating that a splendid flow of water had been struck at the artesian well at McDonough & Co.'s mills, Kingsville, on the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad.

George Shouse, a train hand on a freight train of the Central railroad, accidentally fell from the top of a car as the train was passing No. 2 this morning, and broke his leg. He was left at the station and brought to the city on a late passenger train.

A STORM IN WILKES.

A Tremendous Cloudburst Does Great Damage—A Small Fire.

WASHINGTON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—We were visited yesterday evening with a tremendous cloudburst. At least one million pounds of water fell to the acre. The rain gauge of the Unites States signal officer here showed 4½ inches of water within one hour. The storm was accompanied with considerable wind and hail. The roof of the depot was blown off and the telegraph wires are down. Fish and millponds are broken.

The kitchen belonging to the dwelling of Mr. P. Donelly was burned last night. It was within eight feet of his dwelling, but by the exertions of our bucket brigade the dwelling was saved.

A burglar attempted to rob the jewelry emporium of Mr. J. T. Neeson last night by boring into the window, but was foiled by the iron bar across the window.

Floyd County's Jury List.

ROME, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—The jury commissioners have revised the jury list and placed 1,100 names in the jury box.

THE KNIFE'S WORK.

BLOODY AFFRAY BETWEEN A MAYOR AND ALDERMAN.

Mayor J. B. Felder, of Americus, and Alderman W. P. Burt Have a Difficulty—Felder Stabs Burt in Two Places, Making Very Serious Wounds—Blood Flows Freely.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Americus was stirred to its center today by a bloody fight by Mayor Felder and Alderman Burt, in which the latter was cut twice—one wound in the small of the back in the left side, penetrating three inches and pronounced by the physicians very serious. The trouble was caused by a misunderstanding of something Burt had told Felder about Policeman Ragan, who was with Mr. Felder, when the latter met Dr. Burt. Felder asked Burt about it and Burt denied saying it that way. Felder then gave the lie, and Burt struck him. Felder drew his knife and stabbed Burt twice, once on the left arm and the other as described. He then walked along. Two policemen were standing within six feet of both parties, and refused to make any arrest, one, Ragan, being off duty, and the other, Smith, claiming that he had no authority to arrest the mayor. Dr. Burt is resting very well. Mayor Felder immediately left for the country, but is reported to have returned to town.

MANGLED BY THE CARS.

A Young Man Killed in Gainesville—Foul Play Suspected.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Tonight as the train of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad was coming in from Social Circle it ran over and instantly killed Mr. John O'Conner, a young gentleman who was engaged here as a sewing machine agent. He has lived in Gainesville several years and was at one time connected in business with Mr. Maje Smith. He was unmarried and as far as known has no relatives here. The horrible accident occurred between the Air Line crossing and the depot of the narrow gauge road. Engineer Spencer saw him lying on the track but could not stop in time to save him. Both legs were completely severed from the body at the hips and he was otherwise horribly mangled. A deep gash on his head leads some to think he may have been murdered and placed on the track.

KILLED IN THE WHEELS.

The Sad Death of Mr. John H. Lang, of Roswell.

ROSWELL, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Mr. John H. Lang, superintendent of the Roswell manufacturing company, was killed this morning while overseeing some adjustments about the water wheels of one of the factories. The factories have been shut down for several days for repairs, and Superintendent Lang was giving his personal attention to the work. He went down this morning into the wheels, and while there was accidentally caught and crushed to death.

His tragic death has cast a gloom over the entire community, where he was loved by all. He came here about two years ago from the Rock Mills factory in Alabama. His admirable management of that factory recommended him to the trustees of the Roswell factory, and he was offered the superintendency with absolute control. His success here has been phenomenal. The factory was scarcely paying running expenses when he took it, but it at once begun to increase its profits, and has since been made to pay handsome semi-annual dividends. Its capacity was enlarged, and the many other improvements made under his charge gave him the absolute confidence of the trustees, by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Lang was only in his twenty-fourth year, and was a member of the class which graduated from the State university in 1883. In Athens he had many close friends among the students and citizens, formed during his stay in college.

His father is superintendent of the West Point factory, and one of his brothers has charge of the Bibb Manufacturing company, of Macon, another being connected with the knitting factory of the same place. All of them have been telegraphed for.

The family came to Georgia from England, settling in West Point, and the thorough experience of father and sons in the management of cotton mills, at once assured them magnificent positions. They have many friends throughout Georgia who will deeply sympathize with their sad affliction.

SUICIDE NEAR SOCIAL CIRCLE.

Earnest Montgomery Kills Himself With a Pistol—Cause Not Known.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga., August 19—[Special.]—Mr. Earnest Montgomery, a promising young man about nineteen years old, ended his existence by shooting himself with a pistol this morning, in his bedroom, about five o'clock, at the residence of his uncle, Mr. T. M. Abercrombie, at Jersey, about six miles from this place. The cause is not known here. He left a note stating his trouble was greater than he could bear. He arrived there about 11 o'clock last night from Crawfordville, where he had been making his home for some time past.

A Boy Badly Injured.

ATHENS, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning as the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. J. R. Tuck was coming to town in his father's buggy, in descending the hill this side of the old Georgia depot, the holding-back strap being very loose, the buggy ran on the horse, causing him to take fright. He ran at a very rapid rate down the hill and threw the little fellow out near the bridge, cutting a very bad gash on the boy's forehead and bruised up his hip and knee. While all of the wounds are of a serious nature, they are not considered dangerous.

Caught a Ducking.

From the Valdosta Times.

Last Wednesday night a leak sprung in the tank on the Savannah, Florida and Western track near the east switch in Valdosta. It happened to be on the south side and threw a bold stream upon the track. The nine o'clock passenger train pulled out of our depot at a good speed without being acquainted with the fact, but some of the small boys in the neighborhood knew it and were on hand. When the train approached they raised such a shout that the passengers all rushed over on the north side of the coach and popped their heads out to see what was the matter and each man and woman was hit in the face and about the head with a stream quite as bold as that thrown by the Patterson fire engine. It was done so quickly that the first man in the front of the coach could not withdraw his head and give the alarm in time to save those even in the rear end. Our friend, John Willis, of Ousley, was among the victims, and he, in common with the balance of the passengers, had to spend the rest of the night with wet clothing on, but fortunately it was one of the warmest nights we have had, and we suppose no one suffered from the ducking.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

GAINESVILLE, August 19.—[Special.]—Dr. Sawyer, a well-known dentist of our town, died at his home very suddenly last night.

He has been a resident of Gainesville only a few years, but he has made an enviable reputation in his profession and won to himself many faithful friends. He was, perhaps, 60 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children, all of whom are grown. Gainesville, in his death, loses one of her best citizens, and the wife and children are deprived of a kind husband and indulgent father.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

A SLANDEROUS WRITER.

Screven County Indignant at Outrageous Falsehoods.

SYLVANIA, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—The good citizens of our county feel very much outraged and justly indignant at a slanderous letter which appeared in the Boston Herald, of June 28, and which was sent from this community by a low-bred and vindictive correspondent of that paper, who doubtless came into our midst on the special and ignoble mission of misrepresentation and slander which he has so successfully accomplished. "The crackers of Georgia" is the caption of the conglomeration of falsehoods which this wonderful writer sends from "Crackordom, Ga." The communication is signed "G. J." and is a tissue of misrepresentations, slanders and outrageous lies from beginning to end, representing the people of this county, and of Georgia generally, as a set of rough, ignorant, uneducated, semi-civilized creatures; "as ignorant of God and morality as of what is generally accepted as the English language;" bitterly opposed to progress and civilization, and with a "deeply rooted hatred for everybody whose characteristics and views differ from his," and ready to "consign to perdition all such unfortunates as abominable yankees."' "Though full of 'low cunning,'" this mighty genius very charitably says "he is passably free from its sister vice of "high rascality," be it either from an aversion to the same or from want of ability to carry it out." Then, giving his caustic pen a deeper dip he applies himself vigorously to the school of "crackerdom," being about as familiar with their system and workings as he would have been had he never left the narrow confines of his native state. "Among the most highly educated of 'crackerdom'" he says, "there are few competent to add together six rows of figures correctly, and grapple either in reading or writing, with words of more than two syllables."

In describing the average teacher he says: "He can read a little; he can cipher a little; he knows that New Orleans is "away down south," and Boston "away up north where the yankees live." "Of history he knows as little as he does of his Bible." He continues: "To the cracker's mind there are but two races—themselves and the yankees—and whoever is not of them, must of necessity be against them. He must either be cracker or anti-cracker! Impossible as this statement may appear, the children today are positively taught, both at home and at school, to believe this." And this wonderful man of truth sums it all up in the following grandiloquent finale:

"If there be a more inquisitive forgetful and dilatory people on the face of this earth than the Georgia crackers, will some great ethnographist kindly state who they are?" This infamous slanderer, yclept George Jackson, tramped into our county the first of the year, and has been living and subsisting on the bounty of some of our kind-hearted people near Cameron for six or eight months, and now, like the frozen serpent in the allegory, he turns and stings the breast that has nourished him. This ungrateful piece of humanity, reeking as he is with venom and spleen, as his article well indicates, was only discovered in his true light a short time since, by a copy of the Herald of the above mentioned date, falling accidentally into the hands of one of our citizens. An answer has been sent to the Herald by an ex-Bostonian living in our county, in refutation of these malicious fabrications, and showing "G. J." up in his true light, but it will doubtless be quietly consigned to the waste basket. It seems that 'G. J.' is loath to leave these ignorant, immoral crackers of "dwarfed appearance and Mongolian mein," as it is reported that he is now employed as editor of the Central Beacon, of Millen.

AN EXPERIMENT.

The Effect of Three Classes of Commercial Fertilizers Upon Cotton.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Having read with much interest the lectures of Professor Ville, as appended to the crop reports by Commissioner Henderson, I decided to try the method he used in experimenting with wheat, oats, etc., upon cotton. So I took four gallon flower pots and filled them with clean sand.

In the first pot I put nothing; in the second I put my handful of kanit; in the third my handful of Pacific acid; in the fourth my handful of Bowker's cotton guano. The first of May I planted cotton in all of them. It came up, all together, the 25th of May, and all looked equally well. I thinned it out to one stock to a pot, and gave them all the same attention.

I placed the pots in the order above mentioned, because I thought the order would then indicate the height—the one without anything being lowest, the kanit next, the acid next, and the guano highest; but it has turned out very different.

In the pot with sand alone the stalk is five inches high, has twelve little stinted leaves, and one square.

The stalk with kanit is a perfect stalk every way, is twenty-four inches high, and has forty-six bolls and forms. The stalk with acid is barely living, has three leaves and no fruit. The stalk with guano has luxuriant leaves and stalk, but does not fruit well. It, however, is only sixteen inches high and has fifteen forms. The result then plainly is that kanit is the most perfect, homogeneous fertilizer. This simply shows the intrinsic merit within them. The guano or the acid, might beat the kanit on a land that supplied the elements that they are deficient in. But on sandy soil, kanit is the best fertilizer. It tends to prevent rust and does not burn during drouths. This season I manured my whole crop with acid and kanit mixed half and half, and the results are very satisfactory. Next year, however, owing to the light received from my experiments, I will use guano in the place of the acid.

My belief, however, is, that acid is not the failure as a manure that my experimant would indicate. Experience shows that it does well on "stubble" land, or any land having vegetable matter on it. In the pot the acid had nothing to eat; and its strength killed as it were, the stalk of cotton.

G. F. HUNNICUTT.

A WILKES COUNTY HERMIT.

Robbed of His Money, He Does Not Care to Accumulate More.

From the Washington, Ga., Chronicle.

Near Pierce's chapel, on Mr. R. K. Reaves's place, a hermit, named James Howard, has lived for several years. His residence is a little hut off from the road and hidden by briars, weeds and bushes. He has no desire to accumulate any money, and rarely works more than one day in the week.

Some years ago he saved up three hundred dollars, but was robbed of his money by night. Since then he has never wanted more than enough at one time to buy a few day's rations, and a day's labor will supply his rations for a week. He has two or three small patches of corn and kills rabbits and other game with a gun of his own manufacture. When he leaves homes he locks the door with two heavy padlocks, and these locks constitute a valuable portion of his property. It might be thought that Jim leads a lonely life, but he says he enjoys it, and has no desire for company. He is about fifty years old, and was married many years ago, but was not pleased with female society and he and wife separated by mutual consent. Jim says that he wants nothing more to do with women.

Jim is never worried about political campaigns and is indifferent to the fate of candidates. Neither congressmen nor legislators interest him, nor does he care who gets the post office. When the rabbit crop is good, Jim is happy, and has more at stake in the plum and blackberry yield than he has in Cleveland's administration.

New Cotton in Waynesboro.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Waynesboro received three new bales of cotton today. One of the bales was grown by William Hudson, colored, and was bought by Wilkins & Jones at 9½ cents. The other two bales were bought by Mr. S. A. Gray, one of which was made by E. A. Smith and the other came from the plantation of Mr. S. A. Gray. It is all Burke county cotton.

Visitors in Hinesville.

HINESVILLE, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Quite a number of city folks have been out in Hinesville spending some time, as well as others from the adjoining country towns, and all who have expressed themselves say that this must certainly be a health resort. Some of them gained at the rate of one pound every two days.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

General News of Interest from All Sections of the State.

Hon. J. A. Blance is a candidate for senator from the 38th district.

Jennie Parker, colored, was struck and killed by lightning in Talbotton.

Mr. Paul M. Atkinson, of Madison, will enter the real estate business in Chattanooga.

It is rumored that a large hotel is to be erected at Toccoa falls at an early date. Rumor says that $100,000 is to be expended.

The Carroll County Times has been bought by Mr. A. B. Fitts, formerly of the Haralson Banner.

Jack Golden, who killed Booda McCleland at Riverside, on the 3d of July, and who left after the killing, has returned and given bond for $500.

William Reade, who was shot a few days ago, near Sloan Bruce's, in Franklin county, by an unknown party, has died from the wounds he received. It is said that Mr. Reade saw the party who shot him but did know who it was, nor for what it was done.

Messrs. J. A. Baker & Sons, of Paulding county, have offered a reward of $25 for the arrest, with proof to convict, of the parties guilty of burning their ginhouse on the night of August the 9th. It is pretty certain it that was the work of incendiaries and the guilty parties are suspected. The tracks of three persons were discovered coming to and going away from the ginhouse.

At an enthusiastic meeting of Waynesboro young men, twenty-six names were placed on the membership roll of the "Waynesboro Guards," the new military company being organized at that place. Mr. E. H. Callaway presided at the meeting. A committee consisting of Messrs. E. H. Callaway, W. M. Fulcher, W. M. Wimberly and T. D. Oliver was appointed to communicate with the governor.

Mr. Hiram Clawson, of Clawson, Ohio, who was among the excursionists from his state some months ago, who visited Paulding county, was so well pleased with his observations that he has rented from Mr. Ake 80 acres of ground which he will tend the coming year with improved implements, and then decide his plans for the future.

Mr. George W. Gentry's mill, located some miles west of Buchanan, has been burned to the ground. Mr. Gentry's family had retired for the night, and was awakened by the roaring of the flames, which soon enveloped the wooden structure. Mr. Gentry ran to the mill and turned on the water, which saved the water-wheel. Mr. Gentry thinks it was set on fire, and also thinks he has about spotted the person.

The Darien Timber Gazette says that Perry Hollingsworth is the biggest liar of the age. It now turns out that his story about the murder of the negro by the negro gamblers near Darien, was an enormous lie. Since Hollingsworth has been in jail he has told a dozen different lies and all differ from the first. Sheriff Blount, of Glynn county, is of the opinion that Hollingsworth is an escaped convict from some penitentiary and he informs us that he intends to hold on to him until he can find out more about him.

Jake Alexander, a burly negro, had a quarrel with Ed Howard, a white man, near Bremen, and the negro hit him on the head with a maul, which made a considerable gash on Mr. Howard's face. The negro then attempted to hit Howard with an iron wedge, but was hindered by a gentleman near by. The negro was arrested and carried before Squire S. L. Craven, who bound him over to the superior court under a bond of $200. Jack Reeves and another gentleman brought the negro to Buchanan, and he was lodged in jail.

Emanuel Yancy was arrested by Mr. A. J. Hunt and brought to Buchanan for wife beating. He and his wife were on the Cedartown road, nearly two miles from town, and his wife wanted to go to a certain place and Yancy to another. Yancy called his wife many hard names, hit her on the head with his fist and over the body with a stick. The woman's screams brought Messrs A. J. Hunt and Henry Stewart to her rescue. Mr. Hunt took charge of Yancy and brought him to town, where he was lodged in jail. He had a preliminary trial before 'Squire C. W. Ault and bound over. He was sent back to jail.

Not long before his disastrous failure at the time of the Grant & Ward crash, George I. Seney had indorsed scholarships at the Wesleyan university to the amount of $100,000. When he failed it was taken for granted that the institution would lose this sum. Greatly to the surprise of the managers, however, the interest on the sum has been handed over to them regularly every year. Last year came the first omission, and the managers concluded that then, at any rate, Mr. Seney had given up the endeavor to make good his gift. A few days ago, however, they had another surprise, when they received from Mr. Seney a check for the full amount of the principal of the endowment.

Rainn i Terrell County.

DAWSON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—A fine rain fell here two days ago, and as there had been no rain in this section in eleven days, it was much needed. In some portions of this county crops were suffering badly, no rain having fallen in about three weeks, and the weather very hot. On yesterday, however, we had a more general rain, and that was followed this afternoon by a still more general rain, which seems to have reached every portion of Terrell, and perhaps other counties adjoining. Cotton is somewhat injured, but it is thought that a fair crop will be made. Corn and other crops are very good.

Rabun County Schools.

CLAYTON, Ga., August 12.—[Special.]—The county school commissioner, of this county, has established and has in successful operation thirty-two schools with a large attendance now in school.

The corn crop now bids excellent for an average crop in this county.

Thermometer registered yesterday ninety-six degrees in the shade with prospects of an increase today.

The Situation in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 19.—Grand Secretary Turner left for Philadelphia today, leaving the strike in the same condition. Negotiations for arbitration have been suspended by him, because the salaries of the president and well-paid officials were not on the pay roll. There is no immediate prospect of settlement. The presidents decline to be dictated to as to their own and the superintendents' salaries, which they claim are reduced now more than thirty per cent.

A Steam Mill Assignment

LEWISTON, Me., August 19.—The Lewiston Steam Mill company have made an assignment to E. F. Packard and A. R. Savage. Their liabilities on notes and accounts are $167,800. Of this, $58,000 is contingent, $45,000 of the same being paper of C. F. William & Russell and Sheen & Co., Boston. The personal property of the company is estimated at $60,000. No estimate is made of the value of other property.

Struck by Lightning.

DARIEN, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Robert Denroe, colored, engaged on a drift of timber between Doboy and Darien, was struck by lightning and killed today.

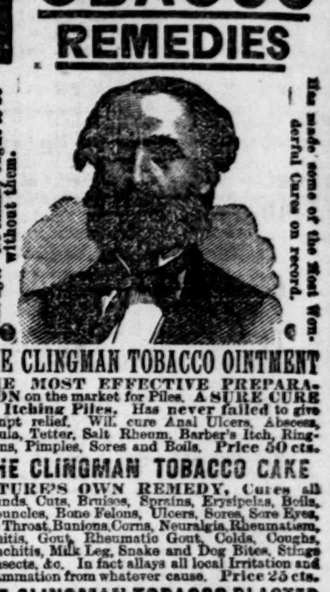
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The Old Phœnix Reunion.

From the Rome Bulletin.

THE CONSTITUTION published yesterday a report of the reunion of the alumnæ of Phœnix academy at Eatonton. The gathering was a notable one, and brings up a wealth of historic associations. It is said that Putnam has produced more great men than any county in Georgia. It is well represented in the past and present history of Georgia. It was to Georgia in by-gone days what Virginia was to the union. In connection with this fact it is interesting to note the deep moral sentiment which prevailed in Putnam county. Intellect grows best in a moral atmosphere.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.
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NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.
THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER
Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.
Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the
CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
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AURANTII
Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER. For all complaints of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Flatulency, Eructations and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Miasma, Malaria, Bloody Flux, Chills and Fever, Breakbone Fever, Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhoea, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foul Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Backache, &c., &c. STADIGER'S AURANTII is invaluable. It is not a panacea for all diseases, but will CURE all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a waxy, yellow tinge, to a ruddy, healthy color. It entirely removes low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST ALTERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is A VALUABLE TONIC.
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Prepared with strict regard [...] Healthfulness. Dr. Price's [...] no Ammonia, Lime or Alu[m] [...] Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, e[tc.] [...] PRICE BAKING POWDER C[O.] [...]
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SCAT! SC[...]
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"I have suff[ered] [...] CIATING PA[IN] [...] ATIC RHEUM[ATISM] [...] ping on uneven [...] sidewalk would [...] fect agony. Va[...] have been trie[d] [...] effect, until I [...] use of
GUIN[N'S]
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which has relie[ved] [...] least semblance [...] given me the [...] limbs. I consc[ientiously recom]mend it to the [...]
"A. [...]
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Guin's Pionee[r] [...]
Cures all B[lood] Diseases, Rheu[matism] [...] ula, Old Sore[s] [...] Spring Medicin[e] [...]
If not in you[r] [...] be forwarded on [...] Small Bottles, [...] $1.75.
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which has relieved me of the least semblance of pain, and given me the entire use of my limbs. I conscientiously commend it to the public.

"A. T. LYON,
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A Certain Cure for Catarrh!

A Superb Flesh Producer and Tonic.

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Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine.

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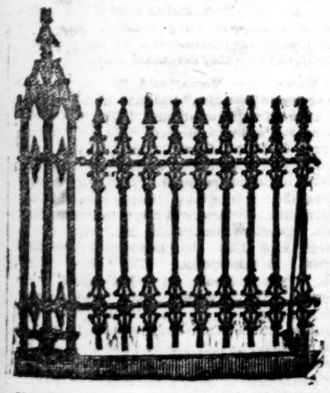
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COLUMBIA CULLINGS.

Gossip About People and Things in the Palmetto Capital.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 19.—[Special.]—Auditor Craig, of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and his force of clerks, left Columbia today for Washington city, whither the offices of the company are to be removed.

Mr. Preston L. Melton, manager of the Columbia Baseball association, informs me that there is no longer any doubt that the baseball tournament in Columbia next week will be a complete success. Five visiting nines will enter the lists. Some beautiful playing is expected. The Columbias are confident of securing the first prize, although it is conceded it will not be won easily.

Judge Cooley, the eminent legalist of Chicago, has been selected as the orator of the South Carolina Bar association. He has consented to pronounce an oration in Columbia at the next annual meeting of the association early in December.

Telegraphic advices from various parts of the state give cheering reports of the cotton crop. Rains have been general during the past two days.

The state executive committee of the democratic party will meet in this city on the 25th of this month to transact some important business. The committee will decide how the approaching canvass shall be conducted, and settle the question as to whether or not the usual ante-election speech-making tours shall be for the nonce tabooed. The indications are that these hypodromming tours will be discontinued. They are absolutely unnecessary. The committee will also name the successor of General Manigault, the recently deceased adjutant and inspector-general of the state. Captain Hugh Farley, of Spartanburg, will, doubtless, be selected as the nominee for this office. In the late convention he came within six votes of securing the prize. He would, unquestionably, be a worthy successor of the lamented Manigault. During the war of secession, Captain Farley was one of South Carolina's most gallant soldiers. Since the war he has been a model citizen. He has fought ceaselessly and bravely for the democratic party, and has never been rewarded for his services. He is a superb officer, a thorough disciplinarian, a fine scholar, a capable man of business, a strong lawyer, a brilliant orator, and an incorruptible man. He ought to receive the nomination.

Members of the Presbyterian faith in this city have been watching with deep concern the reports of the trial of Dr. James Woodrow for heresy. It cannot be denied that the distinguished defendant in this important ecclesiastical trial has the cordial support and sympathies of this community. Dr. Woodrow is regarded by all fair minded people in and out of the church as a wronged man. He has been misunderstood and misrepresented. He has been punished before he was convicted, even before he was allowed the privilege of the meanest malefactor—that of confronting his accusers. That Dr. Woodrow is a man of wonderful abilities cannot be gainsaid, and that he possesses a pure heart and a robust Christian piety even his enemies do not deny. His triumph will, therefore, be peculiarly gratifying to his army of friends in Columbia and throughout South Carolina. Dr. J. L. Girardeau, the principal witness for the prosecution, is likewise highly esteemed by the Presbyterians all over this state. As an exponent of Calvinism and as an expounder of doctrine, it is doubtful whether he has an equal in the United States. He is regarded, however, as a stern partisan, an inflexible theologian, but he is beyond question one of the purest of men. This evolution controversy has estranged these two eminent churchmen, and this is certainly to be deplored; but it has not injured either, and both are beloved and venerated. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that no matter how this case ends, whether it results in a verdict of "guilty" or of "not guilty," Dr. Woodrow proposes to voluntarily relinquish his professional chair in the Columbia theological seminary. He has thus far refused to be deposed, because he was contending for his right. He was determined the vexed question should be definitely settled by the regularly constituted authority. With remarkable pertinacity the great evolutionist has clung to his original opinions, and his views touching the evolution hypothesis are not to be shaken by any ruling of any ecclesiastical tribunal. It is said that the seminary will be reopened with a new faculty, one of whom will be Dr. Girardeau. It is believed he will accept a professor's chair, for his only reason for retiring from the institution was Dr. Woodrow's presence as an instructor. This ancient school of theology will doubtless enter upon a new career of usefulness.

Alderman William B. Lawrance and his wife have returned from Glenn springs, where they have been staying several weeks.

Colonel J. Quitman Marshall, the handsome and distinguished commandant of the Palmetto regiment, has gone to the White Sulphur springs of Virginia, for health and pleasure. Just before his departure he expressed his eagerness to go to Mexico, if war should be declared.

Captain William B. Stanley, the white-haired veteran of three wars, is enjoying himself at the Virginia springs. His beautiful and winsome niece, Miss Littlefield, is with him.

Colonel J. Houston Rucker, whose weight has been reduced to 318 pounds, has gone to the Natural bridge, Virginia, to gain flesh. He hopes to tip the beam at 350 when he comes back.

Colonel M. V. Moore, one of the most trusted postoffice inspectors, is in Columbia on some important business. Mr. Moore is not only a very efficient officer, but he is a genuine poet and a powerful humorous and ready prose writer as well. He showed me one of his latest sketches on the "Uncle Remus" order, and it is indeed excellent. By the way, Mr. Moore regards Joel Chandler Harris as the brightest literary character in the south.

Captain Willie Jones, cashier of the Carolina National bank in this city, who has been making a tour of Europe with his beautiful young bride, writes to a friend that he will return home week after next.

It is rumored that Colonel Alex C. Haskell will be chosen president of the banking company which was recently formed in Columbia. The selection would certainly be a judicious one. Colonel Haskell is one of the noblest men in South Carolina. A gentleman of the loftiest conceptions of honor, a sound financier, an accomplished lawyer and a most successful railroad manager, Colonel Haskell would at once give character and strength to any institution which he might be called upon to preside. It is an open secret that had he consented to stand before the recent democratic convention as a candidate for governor he would have received a very handsome vote. I heard not a few of the delegates declare that they would rather vote for him than for any man in South Carolina.

Messrs. John Craig, George Williams, Will H. Scott, Powell Mider, Sammy Browne, L. T. Levin, Jr., and James Morris, well known young men of Columbia, left here today for Washington city, where they will accept places in the general offices of the Richmond and Danville railroad.

John Seegers, the prosperous beer brewer; Colonel Tom Taylor, a successful farmer; Colonel John C. Haskell, the prominent railroad lawyer; Willam H. Tyler and Ben L. Abney, promising young attorneys, are the candidates for seats in the house of representatives from Richland county. All reside in or near Columbia. A delegation composed of the above named citizens would not be a weak one by any means.

Two excellent men are Colonel F. W. McMaster and Colonel William Wallace, who are running for the state senate. The former is a vigorous advocate of the education of the masses; the latter is a strong opponent of the common schools. Both were gallant officers in the confederate army, and both have been uncompromising democrats since the war. Both possess hosts of warm supporters. It is believed, however, that Colonel McMaster, who appears to be the favorite of the masses, will secure the nomination. No man in the state has done so much effective work for Columbia and her public institutions as Colonel McMaster has done. This is said without detracting from Colonel Wallace's worth. Both are first class men, and either would make a good senator.

Captain Samuel Rowan, sheriff of this county, will be re-elected without opposition. He has made so excellent an officer that nobody in the state would have any showing in a race against him. I am putting it mildly when I assert that Captain Rowan is the best sheriff in South Carolina.

Judge R. B. Carpenter, who quietly cultivates his farm near this city, is a man of prodigious intellect. As a lawyer he is certainly the peer of any in the state, and as an orator he stands very high. Bob Ingersoll declared that his intellect was the acutest he had ever rubbed against, and wondered why he had allowed his powers to lie dormant. The judge has lately been urged by some of his friends to take the lecture platform, and it is believed he will do so. There is no reason why he should not make a success as a public lecturer, for he assuredly possesses the requisite brain power.

Miss Genie Orchard, the artist and writer, in company with her mother, has gone to Glenn springs, to spend a month at this popular resort. Her pen and pencil will be brought into play in describing the beauties of this picturesque retreat.

Carl Fininger, the eminent violin virtuoso and symphony composer, a native of this city but for some years a resident of New York city, has removed to Berlin. His parents, who still live in Columbia, are exceedingly proud of him. Not long ago I had the pleasure of inspecting an autograph letter of the great Franz Lizst, who extolled to the skies one of Fininger's symphonic poems which he had lately examined.

CAROLINA'S NOBLE CHIEFTAIN.

Death of General Arthur M. Manigault—His Remarkable Military and Civic Career.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 19.—[Special.]—General Arthur M. Manigault, who died a few days ago in Georgetown county, was a remarkable man in many respects. His death is deplored all over South Carolina, and each member of the militia of the state attests his grief by a badge of mourning on his arm. All the military balls are draped in black; all the flags are hung at half-mast; all the offices in the state capitol are closed while the funeral rites are performing in that city of the great soldier's birth. General Manigault's taking off was not without premonition. Although surviving the end of the war of secession more than a quarter of a century, yet was he a victim of that war, for a wound which he received early in that internecine struggle, was the immediate cause of his death. He died peacefully. His life had been a blameless one. It had been eminently useful, however, and his place will not be filled easily.

General Manigault was born in the city of Charleston in the year 1824. He was of Huguenot extraction. His father was a distinguished soldier. His grandfather was still more distinguished in the profession of arms. The subject of this sketch evinced a penchant for mathematics and military engineering when young, and a phrenologist who examined his head observed that his organ of combativeness was abnormally developed. He was a soldier by nature and a soldier by choice. He received an excellent education and was graduated from college with distinction. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he raised a company of volunteers and joined the celebrated "Palmetto Regiment," engaging in all the important battles of the war. On many fields his conspicuous valor won recognition, and had the war continued longer he would doubtless have achieved great distinction. Returning from Mexico, he went to Georgetown county and ran successfully a large rice plantation. In 1861 as soon as the first blast was sounded by the war trumpet, he abandoned the implements of husbandry and buckled on the sword.

When in the same year South Carolina raised her ten regiments for the war, Major Manigault was elected colonel of the Tenth, and for the first six months was in charge of the first military district of South Carolina, under the immediate command of such distinguished soldiers as Robert E. Lee, Pemberton and Ripley. He afterward carried his command to the west, and was attached to the several armies of Beauregard, Bragg, Johnson and Hood, in the severe and continuous service of that department until the close of the war, having been promoted a brigadier general in April, 1863. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he was severely wounded in the head, and it is believed that this wound, which had given him much trouble during the years since the war, ultimately ended a life which had been so largely given to the service of his state.

When the war was ended General Manigault came back home to find his possessions scattered, and his broad acres grown over with weeds, and his slaves emancipated. He immediately addressed himself to the task of retrieving his losses. In this he was never successful. He died a very poor man. In 1868, the whites having regained control of South Carolina, General Manigault was elected on the democratic ticket, adjutant and inspector general. This office he has held continuously ever since. The recent state democratic convention nominated him again for this position. South Carolina never had a purer public servant. He was capable and uniformly affable. He was a type of the old South Carolina gentleman. Governor Sheppard thus speaks of the deceased: "The loss of a citizen so honorable, a patriot so unselfishly devoted to his state, an officer so efficient, is a calamity which will be universally deplored."

The funeral took place yesterday in Charleston, and an immense concourse of sorrowing friends followed the bier to the grave. "Rest in peace, thou noble chieftain," said the preacher as the coffin was committed to the sepulchre.

Dedicated to Atlanta Railroaders.

From the Chicago Herald.

"Must be big money in the melon business," said a loquacious man on an Illinois Central train. "I see they're selling 'em in Chicago at twenty-five cents apiece. There's money in that. The farmers ought to be getting rich. Why, down in Michigan where I used to live we often raised 600 whopping big melons on a patch no bigger'n the floor of this here car."

"That'll never do," replied the man in the next seat, with an incredulous smile; "that'll never do in the world. Six hundred melons would cover a space as big as the floor of this car all over so you couldn't see the ground. It must be your stories that are whoppers instead of the melons."

"That shows all you know about the melon business. Of course, 600 melons would cover a piece of ground of that size all up, and a good deal more. Everybody knows that. There wouldn't be any fun in the business if they didn't. Why, sir, when I had a truck farm over in Michigan melons were dirt cheap, and it took a good deal of ingenuity to make any money out of 'em. But by a little ingenuity and close figurin' I managed to come out ahead, though the market was simply awful. My farm lay right alongside a railroad switch, and I used to have the company give me a train of box cars on that track. Then after the the vines got a good start and just as my melons were about to grow—melons grow powerful fast and big out of the soil of old Michigan when they get started—I'd have my men start the vines growin' into the car doors. In three days and nights I'd have every one of them cars loaded full to the roof with nice, ripe watermelons, and all there was to do then was hitch on an engine an' draw 'em off to market. Yes, sir, the starting of the locomotive picked the melons, an' saved me the expense of picking and loading. Guess you never raised melons for a livin', did you, mister?"

Railroad Meeting in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Much to the surprise of the outside world, our citizens held another railroad meeting Tuesday night last, and appointed a committee of seven to solicit subscriptions for building a road from this place to connect with the Georgia road at Crawford. A large meeting of the citizens and the entire community will be held tonight in Masonic hall, at which time the committee of seven will report, and, we have no doubt, will have the requisite amount subscribed.

HEADLIGHT FLASHES.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is in the city.

Mr. John C. Andrews, general southern agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, headquarters at New Orleans, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. Robert Smith, formerly ticket agent at Athens of the Northeastern railroad now with the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, is in the city.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, superintendent of the motive department of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Chattanooga, and Mr. C. F. Thomas, who holds the same position on the Georgia division of that road in Atlanta, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. Clyde Bostick, traveling passenger agent of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, has returned from a trip up the Air-Line, in the interests of the Arkansas and Texas excursion.

Mr. J. M. Norman, who has for a long time been yard conductor of the Georgia Pacific railroad, has resigned. He has accepted the position of supervisor of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. J. Ahearn.

A Healthy Body and a Clear Head

If indigestion, constipation and biliousness torment the body, the head cannot be clear. These disorders react upon the brain most hurtfully, and produce a cloudiness in the organ of thought not experienced by a healthy man. Happily these brain oppressing maladies may be entirely dispelled by that peerless alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cheers, refreshes and invigorates the brain and nerves, while it regulates the organs of digestion, assimilation and bilious secretion. It expels the morbid humors which poison the system through the bowels and urinary passages, and exerts a powerful invigorating influence as well. Its cathartic action is never irritating, violent or painful, but even, natural and progressive. As an appetizer and sleep-promoter, the Bitters is unrivalled; it mitigates the infirmities of age, relieves the ailments peculiar to the gentler sex, arrests premature decay, and builds up an enfeebled physique.

CHARMING MRS. CHASE.

The Kate of War Days in Washington Still of Alluring Looks and Ways.

New York Letter in the Boston Herald.

Mrs. Kate Chase, though now past forty, is still very handsome and singularly alluring. She looks much younger than she is, and a number of her friends think her more attractive in person and mind than she was twenty years ago, when she was at the acme of her physical beauty. Her figure is extremely graceful and elegant; it has not changed since her early womanhood, except that it is somewhat fuller, not too full to mar in the least its voluptuous outline. Her face is a face that once seen is seldom forgotten. It is full of expression, of varying light and shade, changing like the sea, so that he who admired it yesterday discovers something new to admire today. Indeed, what it is one minute it may not be the next. The eyes are a soft, radiant, bewitching brown, sometimes black, more times yellow, never quite the same, but beaming with fascination. Her hair is a golden brown, rather darker than it has been; fine, lustrous, wavy, a glory to her symmetrical, admirably poised head. Her nose is wholly feminine, rather small, but especially piquant; her mouth exquisitely cut, ripe, yet refined, and her smile delightful and suggestive at once of sweetness and pride, womanly reserve and intense passion. Her face is a study, and an enchanting and dangerous study, to most men, who are pretty certain to fall in love with it, independent of any encouragement.

GEN'L DAN MACAULEY

At home at the

GEDNEY HOUSE, NEW YORK,

Broadway and 40th Street,
Opposite Casino and
Metropolitan Opera House.
Rooms $1 a day and upwards.
Coolest Hotel in the city.
Restaurant of unsurpassed excellence.
New and elegant.
A Home for families.
A resort for business men.
MACAULEY AND BOWERS, Proprietors.
This paper in reading room.
Broadway cars pass the door.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES

Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuff, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Harness, Hardware, Glassware, Crockery, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Ammunition of all sorts, Field and Garden Seeds in their season, and numerous other varieties of goods as

CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Just received, 1,000 pounds of all kinds of Turnipseeds, the growth of 1886, cheaper than ever known before. Also Millville, Mason's Metal and Glass Top Fruit Jars—pints, quarts and half gallons. Orders from the city and country promptly filled. Terms cash. PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets,
July 18, 1886. Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Rubber Co.

86 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.,

JOBBERS OF

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.

RUBBER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES, TOYS, &c.

Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c

ASBESTOS, SOAPSTONE, HEMP, and every description of PACKING.

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Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

PARSONS'

PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. Will positively save a fence. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

Dec30—dly. wed fri mon wky nx rm Mention this paper.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

Hard, Rock-Bottom Prices in the Following List

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Hampers, Bird Cages, Ice Boxes, Baby Carriages, Water Coolers, Boys Wagons, Velocipedes, Fly Fans, Baskets, Filters.

Every Variety of Garden Tool Made.

ONLY MANUFACTURER OF

WIRE GOODS IN THE STATE.

Office Railings, Window Guards, Tree Guards, Trellises, Arches, Fences, etc., made to order and guaranteed to please.

Special Attention Given to Cemetery Work.

C. S. SCHUESSLER.

42 Peachtree and 52 Broad Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

sn tu fri



SHORTER FEMALE COLLEGE. ROME GA

A beautiful location. Elegant buildings. Modern conveniences. Delightful climate. Health record unsurpassed. A carefully selected Faculty and the best methods of instruction. Fall term opens September 6th. For Catalogue, address, L. R. GWALTNEY, Pres.
tu fri sun—1m wk

SCIPLE SONS

WE ARE STILL AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS

JELLICO COAL WE HAVE

been selling for the past several seasons and there is none better.

We are offering special inducements to the Contractors and Builders, in

LIME,
CEMENT,
PLASTER PARIS
SEWER PIPE.

PLASTERING HAIR. MARBLE DUST. WHITE SAND. CYPRESS SHINGLES, STOVE FLUES, FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY

No 8. Loyd St., near Markham House, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SHOPS IN FULL BLAST!

A. A. DeLOACH & BRO.

Have leased the shops formerly owned by the Georgia Machinery Company, and in addition to the manufacture of their Water Wheels, Portable Mills, Millstones, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Shafting, Pulleys, etc., are fully prepared to do all kinds of Job and Repair Work, both in Iron and Wood.

Planing Lumber, Scroll Sawing and all Kinds of Wood Work a Specialty.

We are now in position to serve our home people, and solicit their patronage, and promise prompt attention and satisfactory work.

Agents for the best Saw Mill, and two of the best makes of Engines in the United States. Eureka Smut Machine, Excelsior Bolting Cloth, and dealers in Flour Mill Supplies of every description, Belting, etc., etc. Office and Works: 361 to 373 Marietta street. Telephone 307.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 1, 1886.

On and after this date, August 1st, passenger trains will run as follows:

Trains * daily; † daily except Sunday.

The standard time by which these trains run is the same as Atlanta city time.

Leave Atlanta	* 6 00 a m	* 6 50 p m	* 3 10 p m	† 4 30 p m
Arrive Barnesville	* 8 02 a m	* 9 03 p m	* 5 20 p m	* 7 10 p m
Arrive Macon	* 9 30 a m	* 10 40 p m	* 7 00 p m	
Arrive Columbus	* 2 25 p m		† 2 43 a m	
Arrive Montgomery	* 7 23 p m			
Arrive Eufaula	* 3 58 p m			
Arrive Albany	* 2 45 p m		* 11 10 p m	
Arrive Millen	* 1 13 p m	* 3 00 a m		
Arrive Augusta	* 3 45 p m	* 6 15 a m		
Arrive Savannah	* 4 07 p m	* 5 55 a m		

Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Thomaston, Carrollton, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely and Clayton should take the 6 a. m. train.

Leave Barnesville	* 7 19 p m	* 5 18 a m	* 11 25 p m	* 4 50 a m
Leave Macon	* 5 40 p m	* 3 35 a m	* 9 45 a m	
Leave Columbus	* 12 00 m		* 11 45 p m	
Leave Montgomery	* 7 40 a m			
Leave Eufaula	* 10 55 a m			
Leave Albany	* 12 00 m		* 5 40 a m	
Leave Millen	* 12 00 m	* 11 15 p m		
Leave Augusta	* 9 30 a m			
Leave Savannah	* 8 40 a m	* 8 20 p m		
Arrive Atlanta	* 9 35 p m	* 7 32 a m	* 1 35 p m	* 7 50 a m

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union Depot office, Atlanta.

ALBERT HOWELL, G. T. Agt. G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Help Wanted---Male.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 17 TO go out of town. Business pleasant and light, $2 per day. Address W. H. Moody, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—AT ONCE, GOOD CANVASSERS. Call at 73 Mangum st. Live men of experience can make big money. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m. fr, su

2 FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS WANTED AT once at Schofield's Iron Works, Macon, Ga. aug19—d4t

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL FOR MUSIC DEpartment of South Georgia Male and Female college, Dawson, Ga. Male preferred. Address, with testimonials, M. L. Parker, president, Dawson, Ga

WANTED—MEN—STONE-CUTTERS, QUARRYmen and masons, on the line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, near Birmingham, Ala. Wages for stone-cutters $4.25 per day, quarrymen $1 50 per day. For further information apply to Tate & Dunavant, contractors, Birmingham, Ala.

Help Wanted---Female.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR ME AT home or to travel; something entirely new; for ladies only; $4 daily easily made; no photo; no painting, particulars free. Mrs. A. L. Little, box 443, Chicago, Ill. aug19 11t

Situations Wanted--Male.

A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED ACcountant and bookkeeper desires a situation September 1st. Can fill any position in a counting-room, cotton office or bank. Satisfactory city references. Address "Senior," care Constitution office. fr,sa,su

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIenced double-entry bookkeeper; good references. Address W. S. B., 35 Third street, Newport R. I. 3t

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO TRAVELED south for 10 years, position as bookkeeper, shipping clerk or salesman with first-class house. Address Best References, this office. 3t

WANTED—POSITION TO TRAVEL BY YOUNG man with first class trade in Alabama and Georgia. Best references. Address Salesman, care Constitution. 4t

Boarders Wanted

BOARDING—IN NEW YORK CITY, BEAUTIfully located rooms with first-class board; moderate prices. No. 7 Fifth avenue, opposite Brevoort house. fr,sat,sun

MRS. K. E. WAGNON, FORMERLY OF Atlanta, 106 East 10th street, N. Y., handsomely furnished rooms, $3, $5, $7, $10 weekly. Meals convenient. tf

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND—I AM PREPARED TO place loans in sums from $1,000 up on city real estate, at 8 per cent interest, from one to five years. Special rates will be given on large, long time loans. Any one desiring cheap money, with acceptable security, will find it to their interest to call at my office, up stairs, corner Whitehall and Alabama sts. J. R. Gray. fr,su,we,su

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD GRAPES, SUITABLE FOR wine making. Address N. C., Constitution office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf

Buying vs. Renting.

I WILL SELL YOU A HOME ON EASY INSTALments. Wm. A. Haygood, 17½ Peachtree street. aug8 1m

For Sale Horse, Carriage, Etc

ONE CAR OF FINE DRAY MULES AND FIRSTclass harness and saddle horses just received from Kentucky, at Redd & Cox's livery stables, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 South Pryor st

For Rent--Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—HEALEY'S HALL, 3½ MARIETTA street; suitable for balls, conventions, etc. For terms apply to Matt Ryan or John Rauschenberg. su tu fri tf

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE STOREROOMS, fronting 87 S. Broad street, occupied by Megee & Maddox, and 80 S. Forsyth street, occupied by myself, with stock of groceries for sale, with trade established. Also ten large, well ventilated rooms above these stores, suitable for a boarding house. W. L. Stanton. w t fr m w fr

For Sale--Books, Stationery Etc.

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address The Constitution. tf

FOR SALE—WE CARRY A STOCK OF SUPERior composition for making printers' rollers, which we sell at forty cents per pound. We are also prepared at any time to cast rollers. Address The Constitution. tf

DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution. d & w tf

Wanted--Board.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two daughters (residents) wish to secure permanent first-class board with a private family, on or near Peachtree street, from the first of September. Must have two rooms on first floor. Will make themselves agreeable to any family. Address by letter or call at 28 Whitehall and get name of advertiser if preferred. Permanent.

Tobacco and Cigars.

BIG BARGAINS IN CIGARS BY THE BOX. Also the cheapest sample tobacco, and the best 5 and 10 cent cigars in Atlanta, at J. Steinheimer & Co., 36 Wall st. we,fri

Money Wanted.

WANTED—FOR A CLIENT, $3,000 FOR THREE years, at 8 per cent, semi-annual interest; no commissions; secured by property on one of the best streets in Atlanta, worth $8,000 Haygood & Martin.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., June 19, 1886.

Commencing Monday, June 21, 1886, the following schedule will operate on this road. Trains run by 76th meridian time—one hour faster than Atlanta time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 53	No. 54
Leave Athens	8:45 a m	5:25 p m
Arrive at Harmony Grove	9:42 a m	6:25 p m
Arrive at Lula	10:04 a m	7:45 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	1:30 p m	10:40 p m
Arrive at Clarksville	12:57 p m	
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	1:20 p m	

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:23 a m	
Arrive Clarkesville	9:06 a m	
Leave Lula	11:10 a m	8:30 p m
Arrive Harmony Grove	12:15 p m	9:34 p m
Arrive at Athens	1:20 p m	10:30 p m

Tallulah Falls Accommodation.—Operates on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

No. 1.	No. 2.
Lv Tallulah Falls 6:40pm	Lv Cornelia 9:10pm
Ar at Clarkesville 7:23pm	Ar at Clarkesv'le 9:34pm
Ar at Cornelia 7:50p m	Ar Tallulah F'ls 10:20pm

Close connections made at Lula and Cornelia with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west. Ample time for supper at Lula on evening trains. Superb sleeping car accommodations. The shortest and quickest route between Athens and all points north, east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent, Athens, Ga.

C. W. CHEARS, G. P. A., Richmond, Va

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA R. R.

On and after July 20, 1886, the following passenger schedule will be in effect:

Going North.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Lv. Marietta	8 50 am	3 00 pm
Ar. Canton	10 24 am	5 35 pm
Ar. Jasper	11 45 am	7 55 pm
Ar. Elijay	1 00 pm	
Ar. White Path	1 20 pm	

Going South.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Lv. White Path	12 30 m'n	
Lv. Elijay	1 00 pm	
Lv. Jasper	2 35 p m	5 05 am
Lv. Canton	3 58 pm	7 10 am
Ar. Marietta	4 20 pm	9 45am

All trains daily except Sunday.

Parties leaving Atlanta at 7:30 a. m. make close connection for White Path Springs.

J. B. GLOVER, Gen'l Supt. F. B. CHANDLER, G. P. A.

THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ANNUAL TRADE PAPER.

On the first of September THE CONSTITUTION will issue its annual trade paper. In view of the occurrences of the past twelve months, this issue of THE CONSTITUTION will be the most interesting ever published, and will contain some startling facts which will be

Of Interest to All Georgia.

Our arrangements have been made for a compact and complete trade paper which will cover every point of Atlanta's progress, her trade, her real estate interests and her general welfare. Competent special writers have been engaged to discuss the different phases of Atlanta life and trade.

THE CONSTITUTION'S trade issues have been

Without Equal in the History of Trade Journalism

in this country, and it is proposed to make the coming issue of September first the best that has yet been printed, and one that will fairly illustrate Atlanta and give new impetus to her growth.

Our ample facilities will enable us to print a paper large enough to meet all the demands of our advertisers. We have, therefore, determined to make

No Advance in the Regular Rates

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We urge our patrons and all citizens of Atlanta to get together and make the

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a fair map of this great city and its great concerns.

For rates, apply at the office of THE CONSTITUTION, or send a card, when an advertising agent will call and make estimates.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 20. 1886.

BLUE. RED.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock, a. m.: Local rains; stationary temperature. For Virginia and North Carolina, fair weather, followed by local rains, easterly winds, nearly stationary temperature; South Carolina, Western Florida, local rains, easterly winds, nearly stationary temperature; Alabama and Mississippi, rains, easterly winds; Tennessee, fair weather, easterly winds, slightly cooler.

IN the house of commons yesterday Lord Randolph Churchill stated that the government had concluded that coercive measures for Ireland was unwise.

THE case of the anarchists was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. Much speculation is indulged in as to the nature of the verdict.

YESTERDAY was a day of sensations in Georgia. Mayor Felder, of Americus, stabbed Alderman Burt; Mr. Montgomery committed suicide near Social Circle; Superintendent Lang, of Roswell factory, was crushed to death in machinery, and Wilkes county was visited by a destructive cloud-burst.

Atlanta Should Have Her Games.

By every rule of fair play and courtesy Savannah should send her club back to Atlanta and give us the three games of ball we are entitled to. A club has an immense advantage on its own grounds. Atlanta has given Savannah two full series of games on Savannah ground, and Savannah should give her the three games yet due us.

There is another reason. A club travels at a pecuniary loss. It gets only $65 for each game it plays away from home. On its own ground it gets the entire receipts except the $65 which it pays the visitors. Atlanta has faithfully gone the rounds of the circuit and given every club all the games due. It has done this at great expense, and now finds its treasury $2,500 short. This deficiency it has expected to make up by the four games due from Savannah on our own grounds. The first of these four games netted $775. There was $600 in the gates yesterday, in spite of the hundreds kept away by the generally circulated rumor that there would be no game. The four games would have paid the deficiency, and let the directors out with the loss of the $4,000 they have already paid in. If these games are not played, the directors will simply have to go in their pockets for $2,000 more.

Now, what is the grievance under which Savannah refuses to play? Simply this: A league umpire who is sent here leaves the city just before the game is called. He states to the Savannah men that Atlanta tried to buy him, and to the Atlanta men that Savannah drove him off. At any rate, he levants. Atlanta then puts up one of her players who gives Savannah every doubtful decision, and whose umpiring even the Savannah papers and Savannah directors admit was perfectly fair. In the meantime, the president of the league, a Macon man, acting under his sworn duty, appoints an official umpire to fill the deserting umpire's place. The new league umpire accepts, is regularly sworn in and presents himself for duty. Savannah thereupon withdraws. This course is entirely without justification. The president has the sole and undisputed power to appoint umpires. It is his sworn duty to fill vacancies by appointment. There is no appeal against his appointment, except that when three clubs join in formally "protesting" an umpire, he is removed. Until three clubs had "protested" Whitlock he was as binding and official an umpire as McQuade was. No matter who Mr. Proudfit had appointed, even if it had been Mr. Haas himself, Atlanta would have been forced to play under him. If a club can refuse to play under a certain umpire whenever it pleases, of course that destroys the sport.

We do not believe the directors of the Savannah club will indorse, after a calm review of the situation, the hasty and unjustifiable action of Mr. Haas. We believe they will order their club back to Atlanta to give Atlanta the three games to which, by every rule of courtesy, fair play and business, she is entitled to. We do not believe that they will let the fact that it will cost them $50 a day to carry their club through the season lead them to forget that it cost Atlanta $50 a day to carry its club to Savannah and give that city its four games on the last series. If, however, Mr. Haas is sustained by the directors, and the Savannah club does not come back and give us a chance at our three games, Mr. Haas may congratulate himself on the fact that he has finally entered baseball circles, into which for a whole year he assiduously tried to buy or beg his way, only to break up the sport that went through two successful seasons without him, by a course that is not only without justification, but without parallel or precedent in the history of ball playing north or south.

A Dismal Prospect.

In an editorial in yesterday's issue we pointed out, in a general way, some of the evils to be expected as the natural results of the tremendous forest fires occurring from time to time in the west and northwest.

The New York Sun also takes a very serious view of the situation. It says:

Fire, through its influence in creating and perpetuating the great prairies, has already done much in shaping the growth of American population. It is within the bounds of possibility that in the not distant future fire will influence in a still more marked degree than in the past the occupation of this continent, and that through its agency the whole of western America and the plains which embrace the great lakes will become uninhabitable from want of water or destruction of plant food, and that population will be driven back into the valley of the Mississippi, and the territory adjacent to the Atlantic seaboard.

This is gloomy enough, but when we consider the climatic changes involved in such a wholesale physicial revolution, it is difficult to see how the people in the valley of the Mississippi and on the Atlantic seaboard would be able to get along. Instead of rain storms, cloud-bursts would wash the soil from our slopes and leave only rocky ridges from the mountains to the sea. Tornadoes would play havoc every month in the year. Our summers would grow hotter and our winters colder.

But it is not pleasant to contemplate these things. The thing to do is to guard against forest fires as far as possible, and at the same time encourage tree planting in every part of the country.

Mr. Blaine to Show His Hand.

The national campaign of 1888 will begin in Maine this year. On the 23d instant Mr. Blaine will start off with the first of the twelve or fifteen speeches that he is to deliver during the state canvass.

There is considerable speculation as to Mr. Blaine's probable line of discussion. It has been said that he would come out for prohibition. If he does he will not make it one of his strong points. Prohibition is a very old thing in Maine. It has been the state law for more than thirty years, and becomes more of a sham every year. Even Neal Dow says that Maine is enslaved by the rum traffic. In the large towns, such as Portland and Bangor, liquor is freely served at hotels and in restaurants, although the penalty is fine and imprisonment for each sale.

So it is not reasonable to expect the "plumed knight" to waste much time on prohibition. It is understood that he will talk about national questions. He will not criticise the administration in a personal way, but he will have a good deal to say concerning its foreign policy. Up in Maine, and in fact in New England, the fisheries question is a burning one. The republicans favor adopting a policy of retaliation in our dealings with Canada, and they feel outraged at the indifference of the state department. The exasperation of our Irish-Americans over our recent treaty with England is another point. Mr. Blaine will make the most of the government's foreign policy, and leave other matters to be argued by the other stump speakers.

It is perhaps a good thing that the Maine statesman does not continue to sulk in his tent. Let him attack the administration and rasp the state department to his heart's content. We all know what it means. The most illiterate dweller on the Piscataquis or the Piscataqua will understand the true inwardness of Mr. Blaine's bitter words. The famous speech made at the close of the contest in 1884 by the disgraced and defeated chieftain has not been forgotten. A furious attack from such a source will not hurt the administration, nor will it hurt the democratic party. The probability is, however, that it will hurt Mr. Blaine. It is a dangerous piece of business to mark out a course of national policy shaped to suit a local grievance. But we have no objections to make to such a programme. It is not our funeral, and we are ready for the trouble to begin.

The Puppy Stare and the Baby Stare.

In our desire to be "So English you know," we have lost much of our native politeness. A few years ago something was said in our newspapers about the stony stare of English society people. Straightway every addle-pated monkey in the United States commenced staring everybody out of countenance. The new rudeness was speedily acquired by persons who knew nothing of its origin. They saw that it was the fashion to be impertinent and inquisitive and that was enough for them.

But this staring business has been found to be an offensive nuisance. The women have been the chief sufferers, and with the ingenuity peculiar to their sex, they have hit upon a counter-irritant, as it were. In some parts of the country when young men indulge in what is called the puppy stare, the girls respond with the baby stare. They open their wide eyes, put on an idiotic look, and appear to be utterly unconscious of their impudent starers.

It is gratifying to know that the baby stare is a regular paralyzer. The most idiotic dude in the land finds that his puppy stare is not worth a cent when the glorious eyes opposite him show not the slightest sign of being aware of his presence. The most brazen masher wilts under such superb indifference. He grows nervous and embarassed, and embraces the first opportunity to carry his puppyism beyond the range of the chilly gaze that apparently sees him not.

The baby stare is a Godsend. It is the protector of womanhood, the conservator of good manners, and the corrector of the ill-bred. Of course, it is depressing to see a pretty girl looking like an imbecile, but if she can freeze out the gazers in no other way, by all means let her go ahead.

Ireland In Chicago.

The present session of the Irish National League of America in Chicago is one of the most remarkable gatherings of the age. It is impossible to estimate the influence it will exercise upon politics beyond the sea. When Ireland in America speaks, the Ireland of Gratton, Emmett and Parnell makes herself heard.

The Irish-Americans are divided. One faction indorses Parnell and Gladstone's home rule bill. The other will be satisfied with nothing short of complete independence.

The friends of Ireland cannot accomplish much by an extreme policy. The indorsement of a movement for independence would be construed by England as a revolutionary scheme. It would be considered an indorsement of the O'Donovan Rossa dynamite crusade, and would strengthen the anti-Irish feeling in England.

Conservatism and statesmanship are needed at Chicago. The leaguers should present their grievances in a manly way, and urge the adoption of the Gladstone-Parnell home-rule scheme. They should also denounce the dynamiters and extremists who would plunge Ireland into a civil war without any reasonable hope of securing independence. It is in the power of this convention to do the Irish cause a world of good, and it is also in its power to do untold harm.

Sad Fate of an Ugly Man.

A sad fate has befallen an ugly man who lives out in Illinois.

Louis Downs and M. L. Timmons are room-mates and both are wealthy. Timmons was in love with a pretty girl in Mount Sterling, Ohio. As his tender passion was reciprocated he was very happy and was anxious that his friend Downs should experience the same sort of bliss.

Fortunately the sweetheart of Mr. Timmons had a sister who consented to correspond with Mr. Downs, although she had never seen him.

In the course of time the romantic courtship resulted in an engagement, and at last the grandest sort of a double wedding was arranged for.

The wedding day arrived at Mount Sterling. So did the grooms prospective.

Mr. Downs, for the first time met his sweetheart. After giving him a thorough inspection—a sizing-up, so to speak—she remarked that he would not do, and no persuasion could change her decision. Timmons threatened to boycott the other girl, but threats availed nothing. The wedding was off. Likewise the grooms, who returned to their bachelor quarters sadder and madder than they had ever been before.

The fair, but obstinate, Mount Sterling maiden says she "doesn't care for a world of treasure so she gets a handsome man."

MISS LILLIAN PAUL, of Plainfield, New Jersey, has a unique silhouette of her pretty face. It was taken by the lightning during a thunder storm at night not long ago. Miss Paul had gone into the dining room for a glass of water, before going to her room, when she noticed a gleaming tray on a small stand in the bay window. Reflections of lightning played about the tray almost like flame. Just as Miss Paul touched the tray to remove it a blinding flash came through the window causing her to turn her face from the glare. Hastily covering the tray with a table cloth she ran out of the room and up stairs to bed. Next morning when the tray was examined a distinct outline of Miss Paul's face and neck was found on the center of the tray. The tray is tin, heavily lacquered and stamped in imitation of alligator hide. It is brass color and highly polished. The pictured face is devoid of polish and is discolored to a light shade of buff. A photograph of the tray has been taken and a cut made from a drawing from the negative appears in the New York Sun. Messrs. Daft & Burr, of the Scientific American, are experimenting with similar trays. Those scientists explain that lacquer contains ingredients sensitive to light; that the reflection of Miss Paul's face from the opposite window pane was printed on the tray by the intense electric light, and not burned in by heat of the lightning as many supposed. If the heat had made the picture it would doubtless have stunned the girl and burnt out the lacquer instead of discoloring it. The scientists will endeavor to produce the same effect by months of sunlight that a flash of lightning accomplished instantly.

THE backbone of the hot wave is broken, but it took a West India hurricane and a Dakota tornado to crush it.

MOBILE has a new daily, the Morning Telegram, a bright, well edited paper, under the management of Mr. Charles Dimitry, an experienced journalist.

THE New York Herald says that a party of hunters killed a monkey in the Hook mountains a few days ago. They saw a strange animal in a tree and heard it utter a shrill, peculiar cry. One of the hunters fired. A cry, like that of a child in distress, followed the shot, and the wounded animal fell, moaning in the bushes. Cautiously peering in the copse the man who fired soon learned what he hit, and much it surprised him. It was a bald-faced monkey. How it got there no one could surmise, but nevertheless it was there dying before them. The astonished men were touched by the human-like actions of the little beast, and tried hard to save its life, but it died with its skinny black arms around its destroyer's neck, and with an upturned, pleading face which the man says will haunt him as long as he lives. It has been learned that the money was the pet of a lady boarding at Rockland Lake, and that three weeks ago it escaped from her and fled to the mountains near by

A MEMBER of the Dicky-bird club who heard a katydid somewhere in New Jersey, the other day, writes to the New York Sun predicting an early fall.

SEVERAL southern cities are now rejoicing over their "booms." It is easy, now that good times are returning, to get up a boom in any southern town that is run on business principles. That phrase, "business principles" means a good deal.

THE Chico, California, Enterprise gives an account of the wild western career of Rollin Squire, late commissioner of public works in New York city. In 1879 a Boston syndicate sent Squire as its representative to superintend the Deer Creek gold mine, which is about forty-eight miles north of Chico. Squire attracted attention at Chico by reckless expenditure of money. He built a magnificent residence at the mine and furnished it elegantly at a vast expense. He was unmarried, but entertained his friends sumptuously, pouring wine about like water. He also built a suspension bridge across Deer creek and a telegraph line to Chico from his residence. In 1880 the Boston owners of Deer Creek mine found that Squire had accomplished nothing except spending $70,000 on his personal pleasures. The syndicate did not have money enough left to put their claim in working order. Squire was handsome, dashing and conspicuous on account of spending money so freely, but he was never popular in Chico. He paid attentions to a young lady in Chico, and wrote verses to her through the papers, but they were no better than the poems he has published since in New York.

REFORM is the watchword. The Massachusetts convicts are to have their tobacco supply cut off. Evidently the country is to have the millennium or war.

THE thermometer took a tumble yesterday, but let us not boast too soon. Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall, but that doesn't apply to the mercury.

THE New York Star gives some reasons why the Grant monument fund languishes. The first committee consisted of men prominent in society and politics but not willing to work for the fund. Nine out of ten depended on the moral influence of their position and not on the persuasive power of their tongues. Their hearts were not in the cause, and they held their places merely to please the citizens who elected them in the first gush of enthusiasm after Grant's funeral. Charles Vail, president of the produce exchange, collected thousands of dollars from the produce merchants, and hopes to raise the $100,000 to half a million, but he despairs of collecting the other half. General Barlow is in favor of deciding upon a monument, and finding its exact cost. Business men would then respond to the demand for a definite sum. Citizens of New York want the great soldier's body to remain in Riverside park. Western and southern men would prefer removing it to the National cemetery at Washington as a more appropriate resting place. General Arthur declined the presidency of the Grant fund committee on account of his failing health. The new committee is not considered an improvement on the original one. The people in the vicinity of Riverside park have not contributed to the fund, though the value of their property has increased 10 to 25 per cent since the burial of Grant.

THE chilliness of the weather leads us to ask how long before we will have Milt Barlow and his chestnut company in town.

THE cold wave has not reached New York yet. Grandma Dana is still tearing her hair.

THEY say that Mrs. Langtry is writing a novel. By all means let it be a biography.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

ROSS RAYMOND, whose course of swindling was stopped short by his arrest for passing a forged check for $74 on the cashier of the Belvedere hotel, has been sentenced to two years in Sing Sing.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat reproduces the following war-time speech, made by Senator Vest in the Missouri legislature:

Mr. Speaker—I have just read in a morning paper that a yankee soldier was killed while invading Baltimore, and that they put him on ice. If they intend to do the same with all the yankees who are killed while invading the south, they had better make a contract with Greenland's icy mountains to help them out, and that d—d quick.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S photographer is printing five hundred pictures of the president's wife every day, and cannot supply the demand. This shows the effect of a veto of one of the president's vetoes.

ONE of the best known men seen on Broadway nowadays is the old-time writer, author, politician and humanitarian, C. Edwards Lester, who wrote years ago "The Story and the Shame of England," "The Napoleon Dynasty" and a score of well-known books.

MISS GILDER, the editor of the Critic, has returned to Boston from a trip to Europe with her friend, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and is receiving a warm welcome from the readers of her journal. The Traveler speaks of Miss Gilder's work as a monumental one for a woman to so ably perform.

THE poet Whittier, although a very grave man, has a humorous impulse now and then. An instance of this appeared when a gentleman wrote to him asking if he had a copy of the poem called "Maud Muller's Reply." His answer was as follows;

AMESBURY, 1 mo., 25, 1873.—Dear Sir: I never saw or heard of "Maud Muller's Reply." I am glad that the poor soul could speak for herself. Thine truly, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy, swimming in the surf at Riverside, Cal., straddled a log floating in the water just as a breaker flung log and boy on the beach. The log came down on the boy, crushing his skull, killing him instantly.

A NEW and plausible explanation of the destructive fires occurring in the pine forests is offered. The pine resin exuding from the trees is often of lens shape, and before it thoroughly hardens frequently of crystalline clearness. It is surmised that while in that condition a resin lens may focus the sun's rays upon some light twig or resinous point and so start a blaze that quickly eats up a forest.

THE annual overhauling of the white house has commenced, now that the president and Mrs. Cleveland have departed for their vacation.

FROM a Belgian newspaper: A young man who proposes to marry wishes to meet a man of discretion and experience who will dissuade him from the attempt. Address Z. Z., postoffice.

A MOUNTAINEER sold a pailful of whortleberries in Hagerstown, Md., for six cents a quart. While he was picking them in the mountains he killed eighteen copperhead snakes and three rattlesnakes.

GEORGE W. CABLE, the novelist, taught the Chautauqua Sunday-school on Sunday morning. Nearly two thousand people were present. The topic was "Jesus Teaching Humility."

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, has been elected foreign secretary to the British Royal academy in the place of the late Lord Houghton.

WHEN the Texas people get ready to build a town they do it in a hurry. Ballinger, a new town in Runnels county, is less than one month old, but it has two thousand inhabitants and is still growing.

MISS JENNIE MCCABE, a young lady guest at Lake George, was recently sitting on a rock near the water when she was horrified to find a rattlesnake nestled in her lap. She sprang forward into the lake, from which she was rescued unhurt by her brother.

AN American baseball player was in Belfast on Wednesday, and when the riot broke out, and he saw the clubs flourishing and heard the pistols popping, he began to grow homesick. When the excitement subsided, he asked a stranger if the umpire had escaped.—Norristown Herald.

KENTUCKY colonel—Waiter, something to drink!

Waiter—Yes, sah; watah, sah?

Kentucky colonel—Young man, I said something to drink; I don't want to take a bath.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Falling into Disrepute.

From the Boston Record.

Milk, a well known liquid formerly regarded as innocent, if not exhilarating, is getting itself a bad reputation. As ice cream it has been under suspicion for some time; cream cakes are proving dangerous; "pure, fresh milk" recently made forty hotel guests very sick, and a tank of sour milk drowned a baby the other day.

If this keeps on the heading 'The Work of Milk" will become as significant as the time honored "Rum Did It."

Sarah's Triumph.

The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Paris Temps writes apropos of Sara Bernhardt's reception at San Paulo, Brazil: "The success was immense, and the joy and admiration of the crowd so great that she was almost borne in triumph. On reaching the hotel Sarah found several people taking off their coats, which they flung down for her to walk upon, so that her feet might not tread on ground trodden by the common herd. Some of her crazy admirers even lay down along the staircase to serve as cushions for her feet as she walked up to her apartment!"

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

David Atchison.

Subscriber, Georgia: I have seen it stated in THE CONSTITUTION that David Atchison was once president of the United States for one day. Please state how it occurred.

He was president pro tem of the senate March 4, 1853, when Franklin Pierce succeeded Millard Fillmore as president of the United States. In that year March 4 came on Sunday, so that Fillmore's term expired at 12 o'clock noon of that day, while Pierce was not inaugurated till 12 o'clock the next day. It is claimed that during this interval of one day Atchison was acting presidint of the United States. Of course, strictly speaking, he was not president of the United States. The country was without a president for one day.

A Union Depot and a Market.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The project of Councilman Rice to put the Union depot near the Western and Atlantic railroad shops or freight depot, and utilize the present passenger depot for a grand central market, seems to me the best solution yet given towards removing the tracks from the center of the city.

This would not only do away with the danger (so frightful at times) of killing some one, but it would remove an eye sore that now presents itself in the heart of the city.

Let any one stand on the Broad street bridge and cast his eye upon the scene as proposed by Colonel Rice, and imagine a large grand elegant Union depot on the west, a central market on the east, a beautiful avenue from one to the other, with belgian block streets, brick or flagstone sidewalks, with a row of beautiful elms on each side, and it would present a picture that any city might be proud to show.

This in a great measure would remove the unsightly rear ends of stores that shows up all the old boxes and barrels and filthy trash that now greets the eye of strangers as they enter our city.

It seems to me that Mr. Rice's project ought to be encouraged, for it both removes a very great obstacle of danger to pedestrians and vehicles, and places a grand central market just where it ought to be, and without which no city is complete.

If any one will step into the well arranged markets of Washington, New York and other cities and see how perfectly neat and clean they are kept, and then see with what regularity and neatness the stalls show up the different articles of fruits, meats, vegetables, etc, they will soon learn that competition brings the best article for the least money. There can be no argument worth considering against a well regulated central market.

The Union depot would then be centrally located and accessible, presenting a fine view and the most important of all, removing the danger that now hourly threatens the lives of some of our people. W. H. PARKINS.

SODA ENGINES.

Curious Locomotives Being Built at the Baldwin Works.

From the Philadelphia Record.

At the Baldwin locomotive works there are in course of construction four locomotives which are designed to be run by soda, which takes the place of fire under the boiler. Soda has much the same power as coal without any of the offensive gases which that fuel emits. The engines are now nearly finished, and are to be shipped within two weeks to Minneapolis, Minn., and are to be run on the streets of that city, where steam engines are forbidden.

The engine has much the same appearance as a passenger car. It is about sixteen feet long, entirely boxed in, with no visible smokestacks or pipes, as there is no exhaust nor refuse. The boiler is of copper, 84¼ inches in diameter and fifteen feet long, having tubes running through it, as in steam boilers. Inside the boiler will be placed five tons of soda, which, upon being dampened by a jet of steam, produces an intense heat. When the soda is thoroughly saturated, which will occur in about six hours, the action ceases, and then it is necessary to restore it to its original state by forcing through the boiler a stream of super-heated steam from a stationary boiler, which drives the moisture entirely from the soda, when it is again ready for use. The exhaust steam from the cylinders is used to saturate the soda, and by this means all refuse is used.

These engines are the first of their kind that have been built in this country, and are being constructed under the supervision of George Kuchler, a German engineer. The engines will have about the same power as those on the New York elevated roads, and will readily draw four light cars. Soda engines are now used in Berlin and other European cities very successfully, and they also traverse the St. Gothard tunnel, under the Alps, where steam engines cannot be used, because the length of the tunnel renders it impossible to devise a system of ventilation which will carry off the foul gases generated by a locomotive. So overpowering would those gases become that suffocation would ensue.

A Very Fine State.

From the Waynesboro, Ga., True Citizen.

The New York Sun strives to bring the state of Rhode Island to its senses by calling it an oligarchy. This, all things considered, is a very mild description of a state in which genuine republicanism has been buried too long ago to talk about. THE CONSTITUTION has frequently described the situation of affairs in that little state.

Let the reader imagine a county about the size of Dooly packed with a population of 305,000 persons. Out of this number only 46,000 are qualified voters, and less than half of these voted for governor on the 1st of April, 1885. In this beautiful state there are nearly 13,000 native born males over twenty-one years of age who are not allowed to vote.

This shows that Rhode Island is a very fine state. It is owned by a few capitalists, and laws are made to suit them. If manhood suffrage were allowed, as it is in the south, the state would be democratic, but there is a property qualification, and the result is that Rhode Island is the only state in this country in which the right of suffrage is denied to the citizen.

Still, the laws of Rhode Island afford a good example of the right of a state to control suffrage. Should it ever become necessary in the south to erect property qualification, we may have reason to thank Rhode Island for clinging to the doctrine of states rights.

New Rolling Stock.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 19.—[Special.] A new engine and forty more cars arrived here today for the Montgomery and Florida railroad. Steel rails have already been received to complete the road to the fifty-mile post. About six hundred hands are now at work grading and laying track.

Governor O'Neal today issued a proclamation declaring the democratic candidates successful in the recent election.

Put Some Barbed Wire on the Top.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"I must take all these bows off the chairs now," observed Mrs. De Wiggs, "for I saw in the papers that they are out of style."

"Yes, bows on chairs are out of style," replied De Wiggs, "as Ethalinda can tell you; the beaux seem to be on the front gate now."

Apply to Republican Anti-Saloonists.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

Wanted—Position to travel with a cold wave; salary not so much an object as steady employment. Address at once, Melted, this office.

He'd Probably Duck Back Again.

From the Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Suppose old Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer, were to stick his head out of the grave and hear somebody yell: "Boycott the scab?"

Blue and Gray.

What matter now the coats they wore,
If they were blue or gray?
What matter now the flag they bore
On that eventful day?
What matter now the time and place
Where their blood was shed?
With faces mute turned to the stars,
The dying and the dead,
Their leader's name? I know it not;
But this I know full well—
That loving hearts revere the spot
Where those brave soldiers fell.

With faces stern they forward set,
'Twas night, and dark, and cold,
With lusty shouts the foe was met,
The weakest heart grew bold.
The clash of arms awoke the night,
The foe disdained to fly.
And many a soul took Heavenward flight,
In heaps the wounded lie.
The strife was short, the bugle's tones
Them called from the affray.
Come! strip the flesh from off their bones—
Say! which was blue, which gray?

Seek not to know which side sustained
Defeat when they were slain;
What matter now the side that gained?
A patriot's death is fame!
They each fought hard for hearths and homes,
Both those in blue and gray,
And loving hands revere the stones
'Neath which they silent lay;
And God, who knows the hearts of men,
Will bless the patriot's fall.
What He forgives, shall we condemn?
Our tears are shed for all.

GEO. LIPSHER.

Atlanta, Ga., August, 1886.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

Pencil Paragraphs and Editorial Shortstops Caught on the Run.

Mobs are funny things. Sometimes they are altogether too funny, and in their mad sport they slay their own pets for pure wantonness. I know the night of our Macon mob I could not help but laugh at some things. As I elbowed my way through the maddened throng I could see on every side the grim looking masks and disguises. They were for the most part of plain calico, or white cloth, and lent an air of the most hideous grotesqueness to the features they half concealed. Nearer to the door I worked my way, and when I got up near enough I witnessed a scene that I can never forget. Strong, brown hands held the cold chisels, while sinewy arms wielded the heavy sledges, and the "clang! clang! clang!" was as regular as the tick of some monster time piece set to time the last few heart beats of a doomed man. Every blow was accompanied by a curse, and the mob yelled with fiendish joy every time a lock or hinge showed the least sign of yielding.

One great tall man seemed to be a sort of leader. He was the one I was afraid of. He had a pistol that was a size larger than a yearling gun, and he took special pleasure in poking its dirty muzzle down among the roots of a fellow's hair. He was the now celebrated "No. 70." That old weapon of his was a great convincer. It was the strongest argument in favor of lynch law that I ever struck, and each of its six black barrels was a silent substantiator of the forcible argument. When Mayor Price came in and tried to persuade them to desist, that pistol grew longer, and its owner towered higher, and grew to be the most formidable combination imaginable. And they slacked up a little and half showed signs of attention, but old "70" said "onward!" in a voice whose thunder tones were heard above the frantic shouts of the angry crowd, and onward they went.

Having no hammer, no masque, no pistol and no money to buy one, I was left to my own devices, while the wild sons of Vulcan continued to wield their hammers. I thought it was a good time to observe the actions and appearance of my fellow-citizens. I had read of mobs, and had often tried to imagine how they could accomplish such deeds. Now I was heels over head in a full-grown mob of the latest pattern, and it did not take me long to discover that a mob was a dangerous thing to have about the house. One fellow had the funniest disguise. He had neglected to cover his face, but his headgear was a study. I would have given five dollars for his photograph as he danced up and down and yelled till his ears flopped. His hat had been dressed up a la Sioux, with feathers and strips of colored cloth, and he looked like a whole Hawaiian indignation meeting on a broad and liberal scale. His pistol had the peculiar pug nosed look of a British bull pup, and the way he circulated it about the heads of interlopers was enough to make a nervous man have a fit.

The silent man was there. Like a thundercloud hovering on the horizon he stalked about and said nothing. In his rough right hand he carried a weapon that showed signs of much use. When first I noticed him I said to myself, "Old gentleman, I'll keep my eye on you!" Just then the light went out and "pop!" "pop!" went the pistols, and it struck me as about time to offer some advice, so I yelled, "Look out, boys. Better put your guns up. You'll shoot somebody you like first news you know." I don't know whether they paid any attention to me or not, I hardly think they did, for as soon as the light reappeared that reckless big injun man began that everlasting can-can dance of his, and right close beside me stood the silent man.

I could not make out his features, for he was heavily masked. A great beard hung from his face, and the mask was made so as to cover that also. Through the two eye holes of his mask there appeared two fierce black eyes that burned and gleamed like living coals. He did not yell, nor I don't suppose he even spoke, but his silent presence, and the flash of his eye, were enough to convince the most obstinate that Jim Moore's doom had been declared. I dreaded that man. I was afraid he would keep on monkeying around until somebody roused him, and I knew that when they did it would be time to adjourn. His idea of inspiring his audience with proper awe, coincides exactly with my view of the matter. No use in a fellow yelling himself into a fit of lockjaw and trying to look fierce all at the same time, especially in bad weather. For a fellow will sweat when he gets hot, and sweat limbers a fellow until he loses his self-respect. Better do like the Silent One. Stalk around and hold your hand firmly clenched and glare.

"Crash!" went the lock and the heavy door swung back on its hinges, and the mob paused a moment in breathless expectancy. "Onward!" It was No. 70 who spoke, and inside they went, the leading spirits groping along through the dimly lighted rooms with their implements in their hands. Had it not been for my Pawnee friend they might have kept moderately quiet, but he came prancing into the room yelling like a panther, and all the rest joined in rendering the chorus. Vainly the mayor pleaded. The tall form of Sheriff Sam Wescott was seen amid the throng, urging them to disperse, and Jailer Birdsong appeared on the landing. It was then they began striking the bars of the cage, and every stroke made a noise as if the alarm bell of hades were being sounded. They soon saw that further progress must be stayed indefinitely, and then they demanded entrance.

"We want Jim Moore," said No. 70, "and we are going to have him," and that wicked weapon of his went wabbling around. "Give him mercy, men," said one who pleaded. "He gave her no mercy, d—d him! Onward," and on they went, and he, poor wretch, died a thousand agonizing deaths while they parleyed. "Lord, have mercy." It was the first time those blasphemous lips had uttered the semblance of a prayer for many a long day. "Don't let them murder me." Life was so sweet now that the hours had dwindled down to moments. "Tell my wife." Ah, yes. Now in his dire extremity he could turn his poor frightened eyes toward the faithful mother of his children. That woman who had tried in vain to get him home on that fatal Saturday evening. He had looked his last in loving eyes. Like some hunted animal he cowered before the fierce glances of an infuriated mob.

"Stand up and be a man, Jim;" they had dragged him forth, and this man was very coolly binding his hands. Down stairs and out into the warm summer air of the night. The moonlight flashed for an instant on his blanched face, and then they plunged into the shadow of the jail and the troubled current of the mob went surging on. It was a fearful scene. "Good night, Jimmie Moore," cried some one, but the words fell on ears that were deafened by the roar of the billows of time breaking on the shores of eternity.

I saw no more the silent man. No. 70 was last in the throng, and my feather bedecked chieftain had yelled until he was satisfied. In a carriage with Mayor Price and two other friends, I was driven down the deserted street. There was a little crowd about the jail, and a few stragglers were on the streets. In the barrooms a few night birds were congregated, but there was not a vestige of that terrible throng left to tell the tale. The breeze freshened up, and the branches of the elm tree sighed and shivered in the light of the dying moon. The deserted house looked like some huge skeleton, veiled in the shadow of the trees. There was an air of sadness and reproach about the whole thing that was hard to bear. To the city hall we drove, and there we found the lonely watchman guarding the body of the victim of popular vengeance. He had been carefully laid out and his features were composed. But his lips were parted and his teeth were clinched in that last despairing effort to draw one more agonizing breath which the cruel world had denied him. I turned away and closed my eyes. I felt that I should be haunted by that face for a long, long time. I stepped out into the night and felt relieved, knowing that it was ended, this bloody nightmare of a hideous dream. M. M. F.

A NOBLE RECORD.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. L. A.

Celebrated With Appropriate Exercises Last Night—The Report of President Van Epps—Anniversary Address by Dr. Armstrong—The Prize Declamation and Medals.

The friends of the Young Men's library who attended the celebration of its nineteenth anniversary last night at DeGive's opera house had fresh cause for pride in this noble institution. A large and elegant audience greeted the president and directors as they appeared on the stage.

The exercises were begun by Judge Howard Van Epps, president of the association, in the following strong appeal in its behalf:

PRESIDENT VAN EPPS'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-members of the Young Men's Library association—Ladies and Gentlemen: A birthday, in a well regulated family, is a notable event. Birthdays are, in some sort, mile stones set up in the affections to note the progress we have made from cradledom. We are met to celebrate the nineteenth natal day of the Young Men's Library association of Atlanta. We present to your admiration and sympathy tonight a blooming maiden of nineteen summers, who has been tided safely through the region of infantile colics, and the perils of teething, who has discarded her short clothes, and has long since forgotten that the legs which supported her body were once painfully long and slender. If you will now observe her arms, you will perceive that they are well rounded, full of firm, pink flesh, healthful and strong, with no end of irrepressible dimples at the elbow, but you will also discover in her blushes something pathetically suggestive of the idea that her dress is too scant for her budding charms and that she is sadly in need of additions to her wardrobe. The fact is the modest maiden needs more clothes, and if they are not speedily provided she will become positively indecent. I would not risk her photograph in a shop window, if Recorder Anderson were passing by.

I repeat it, the library is holding out imploring arms to the people of Atlanta tonight. Its needs are great and imperative. It has a handsome building well adapted to its uses, and, if disembarrassed of debt, would be self-supporting and a powerful educational and literary factor in this community. But it is in debt. It owes $12,000, evidenced by twenty-four bonds of $500 each and bearing six per cent interest. The entire rental of its stores is devoted to the payment of this interest and the reduction of the principal and cannot be otherwise applied for years to come. Its available income arises solely out of the dues paid half-yearly by its members, and the fund arising from this source is about $600 short of what is absolutely required to pay its necessary operating expenses; that is for fuel, lights, stationary, book binding, newspapers, and periodicals, salaries and the like. This estimate altogether ignores any appropriation for the purchase of new books. Successive boards have attempted to supply this deficiency, and to provide a fund for the purchase of new books by various devices suggested by their own spirit of individual enterprise. They have imported renowned lecturers, with most generous promises of crowded houses, and most prosaic fulfillment of empty benches. They have embarked in theatrical entertainments, and picnics, and fairs, and walking matches, and tight rope performances. They have displayed commendable zeal, and have not unfrequently been gratified by liberal returns for their labors. It must appear, however, to the most indifferent men of business that these spasmodic attempts at raising revenue must frequently be disappointing, and always uncertain and unreliable. It must further appear that inadequate revenue means retrenchment, and that in the conduct of a public library, after the starvation point in operating expenses has been reached, further retrenchment means the absolute cutting off of the purchase of new books, and by this means the defeat of the very objects of such an institution.

For many months past the library has been starving for new books. Members have clamored at the librarian's desk for some work that did not have antideluvian thumbmarks on its pages, but they have clamored in vain. The result was inevitable. Many members withdrew their names. Such reduction necessitated further retrenchment in expenditures, and these in turn resulted in still further withdrawals. Disaster thus fed upon itself, and the snake fattened by swallowing its own tail.

We announce tonight a new policy in the administration of the library, which will be carried out if we receive the co-operation of the active members, and of the people. We are determined to provide our members with new books. The printing presses of America and England during the past few years have been pouring forth new books in a copious stream—books of science, of art, of poetry, of romance, of biography, of travel. Every man or woman of taste and culture, and possessed of the slightest literary instinct, feels the pulses beating faster and a hungry gnawing at the heart, as he reads in the newspapers and periodicals the announcement of new books treating of every variety of subject and covering the whole field of intellectual entertainment. "Ah!" he exclaims, "if I could but have access to these books containing the fresh, vigorous, bounding thought of this progressive age!" How gladly he would pay four dollars a year, or even a larger sum, for the privilege of turning over the pages of a number of these books.

We propose to aid him in this half divine aspiration, and because we propose to aid him we ask him to join the library at once and induce others to join. We want all of our old members to come back to us. We want new members to swell the number. We want, and should have, 2,000 active members. We have less than 600. If we had even 1,000 members we could carry out the policy of the board and every month add one hundred dollars worth of carefully selected, living breathing books to the library shelves. During the month of August we spent more than $100 for crisp, new, delicious books. This fund was raised by the voluntary contribution of a few liberal citizens. We have already appropriated, and paid over to Dr. Chaney, the chairman of the library committee, more than $120 for the purchase of new books for the month of September. This fund was carved out of the profits of our recent successful excursion to Tallulah. We want $100 for October, and another $100 for November, and for each of the succeeding months. We want during this fiscal year ending May 1st, 1887, to put $1,000 worth of new books into the hands of our members, to infuse that much inspiration into the brain and blood of the patrons of the library.

How shall the money be provided? I repeat the question, how shall the new book fund for each month be provided? Will some rich merchant say, "I claim the month of October, and will give you $100 for the new book fund of that month to be known as my donation?" Will some rich banker claim, and cover with his check, the month of November? Will some rich capitalist give us $100 as his Christmas offering to our members. The great merchants, the powerful bankers, the rich capitalists of Atlanta have never put forth their strength in aid of the library. Similar institutions in other cities often receive the benefactions of the wealthy. Ours has always been forced to rely, in great part, upon the self-denying efforts of the poor. With the exception of the Kidd legacy, and a liberal donation from Mr. John H. Inman, and a few smaller ones from much appreciated friends, our library has been engaged from its infancy in a "tooth and toe nail" struggle for bare existence, relying upon its dues account, and the enterprise of its directors, ably supplemented by the enthusiasm of our noble ladies. It has never known a day of luxury, and perhaps should not, but what is worse, it has never known a day of financial comfort.

The most practical answer, however, to the question how shall funds be provided for the purchase every month of new books, is to be found in our roll of membership. I appeal to you, members of the library, will you, will each of you bestir yourself and add at least one new name to our roll? I appeal to the old members—will you return to us, and by your co-operation help us to make our hall bright and attractive and our shelves heavy with delightful books? I appeal to the citizens of Atlanta to join the library, and by so doing to give us a steady and reliable revenue with which we may accomplish the destiny of such an institution, to amuse, to instruct, to elevate our people.

In behalf of the directors of the library, I invite the ladies of Atlanta to visit more frequently our beautiful rooms. When tired of shopping call at the library and refresh yourselves there. Our parlors are always brightened and purified by your presence. Ask for the books you want, and if we have them not, give the title of them to our courteous librarian, and the chances are that Dr. Chaney will get them on his shelves.

At a recent meeting of the board the entertainment committee was authorized to select and invite a large committee of ladies to co-operate with them in devising a spirited winter campaign against dullness and ennui. We hope every one of these ladies, when notified of their election, will accept a place on the ladies' committee. We ask you to bring back your old-time enthusiasm to the library. You were once the inspiration and the life of the library. We realize that we cannot accomplish the ends we have in view without you. We shall confidently rely upon your co-operation, and, receiving it, we expect to make our hall the most attractive place in the city to banish the spirit of gloom and depression that has been exercising a squatter sovereignty over us, to fill up the yawning crevices between our shelves, to brighten and freshen and sweeten our literary home, until it becomes the resort of all of our people who have intellectual tastes to gratify and aspiring souls to keep aglow.

In conclusion, I am requested to say that the gentlemen's parlor has been provided with tables for such games as are appropriate to the place, and we shall be gratified to have the youth and men of Atlanta who have an hour to spare to favor us with their presence, day and evening, as long as they see proper.

I now formally declare these exercises begun.

The delivery of this address was several times interrupted with applause, especially when Judge Van Epps appealed to the people of Atlanta to rally to the support of the library.

There was a spirited

CONTEST FOR THE MEDAL

to be awarded to the best of three declaimers who had been chosen from the younger members of the library.

Nash Broyles began the contest by declaiming a part of Prentiss' famous speech on the "Mississippi Contested Election" case.

Pryor L. Mynatt, Jr., spoke "Vindication from Treason," (Myers,) and D. B. Smith rendered "Parhassius," (W. P. Willis.) Each of the young gentlemen acquitted himself to the satisfaction and pride of his friends, and each had his supporters in the audience for the medal.

DR. ARMSTRONG'S ADDRESS.

Judge Van Epps, in introducing Dr. Armstrong, who was to deliver the annual address, elicited the hearty applause of the audience by the following remarks:

I once sat in this hall and heard a gentleman, known to comparatively few persons, solemnly introduce Senator Benjamin H. Hill, whom everybody knew, to an Atlanta audience. It was one of the most virulent, one of the most confluent cases of the "tail wagging the dog" that it has ever been my astonishment to observe. I do not propose to figure in such a travesty tonight. I do not propose to introduce Dr. Armstrong to an Atlanta audience. I rise merely to announce that, according to the arrangement of our programme, Dr. Armstrong is now in order to discharge a task which he has graciously undertaken in our behalf—the delivery of our anniversary address. I should like to be permitted to add, however, that Dr. Armstrong, by his great talent, and the unostentatious goodness of his heart, has won the respect and reverence of our people without distinction of creed or sect, or nationality. The young men of Georgia who have come under the spell of his influence yield him unstinted admiration and confidence. By his profound learning and ability, by his soul-stirring eloquence and power, he has been wont to touch and to elevate the spirits of great audiences in times past, and the Young Men's Library association of Atlanta invoke for him many years of health and strength in which to exert that singular influence for good bestowed upon him by the Creator in so marked and unusual degree.

I take pleasure in presenting to the audience Dr. James G. Armstrong.

Dr. Armstrong was greeted in the heartiest manner as he came foward to deliver his address. His theme was "A Text from Faust." It is needless to say that he handled it in a masterly manner. After paying a tribute to the pluck and spirit of Atlanta, he made an appeal for the library as an institution worthy of the warmest regard of the people of this city and their most liberal support. He then launched into the exposition of his subject. He favored the audience with a most suggestive analysis of Goethe's great poem, which he said Grimm did not err in pronouncing "the poem of poems." In pointing out the distinctive features of the character of Faust and in developing the grand moral lesson contained in the poem, Dr. Armstrong evidenced not only the closest critical study of this masterpiece, but brought out his strong intellectual powers in admirable form. After setting forth the beauties of the poem, touching upon some of the most prominent of its many suggestions, he reached his climax in showing that the eloquent lesson of this great drama is that the highest possible aim of life is to do good. This thought was eloquently addressed, especially to the young men who are looking forward to life with high hopes and bounding ambitions. The distinguished orator was heard throughout with the profoundest attention.

DELIVERY OF THE MEDAL.

Judge Van Epps introduced Mr. Albert Howell, who was to deliver the medal, as a young man who had reflected honor on Atlanta by his career at the Virginia Military institute, from which institution he was recently graduated. Mr. Howell, in his appropriate speech, justified this complimentary introduction, and by his graceful oratory showed how he had successively captured three medals for excellence in that art at the Virginia Military institute. His speech was a hit which the audience accepted and rewarded with marked approval.

He announced that the judges had decided to award the medal to Nash Broyles, and he presented it to the fortunate competitor with a few fitting words.

The exercises were agreeably diversified with some beautiful music by the Mozart quartette, composed of Messrs. Fremont, Lively, Gates and Days. Their selections were choice and each was admirably rendered.

The exercises were closed by a final good word for the library from President Van Epps.

BOGUS BUTTER.

The New Law Regulating Its Manufacture and Sale—How it Will be Enforced.

It is provided in the oleomargarine bill recently approved by the president that the act shall go into effect on the ninetieth day after it became a law. This will put it into operation on the first of November next. Before that time circulars will be sent out by the commissioner of internal revenue to all the collectors in the country giving full instructions as to the manner in which they shall proceed to collect this new tax. In the meantime it may be of interest to manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine, as well as to the multitude of people who eat it, to know just what the law provides. When the bill was brought into the house of representatives by the agricultural committee, it proposed a tax of ten cents a pound on oleomargarine. After a long debate on the bill the tax was reduced to five cents a pound. The senate reduced it still further and two cents a pound was finally agreed on by both houses.

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURERS

of artificial butter, in addition to the two cents a pound, was fixed at $600 a year. Wholesale dealers in this product are defined to be all those who sell it in packages of ten pounds or more, and of them a tax of $480 a year is required. Retailers, or those who sell oleomargarine in quantities less than ten pounds, shall pay a tax of $48 a year. A manufacturer who fails to comply with the requirement of the law is liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 for each offense; a wholesale dealer to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000; a retailer to not less than $50 nor more than $500. All oleomargarine must be packed at the manufactory in tubs, firkins, or other wooden vessels, and sealed with a special revenue stamp. The oleomargarine stamps are now being engraved, and will bear the portrait of the late Samuel J. Tilden. The usual penalties are prescribed for the protection of these stamps and against the use of the vessels in which the oleomargarine is packed for the same purpose again. The oleomargarine must be sold from the stamped package just as tobacco and cigars are sold. Any person buying oleomargarine not properly stamped is liable to a fine of $50. On all imported oleomargarine a tax of fifteen cents a pound is imposed, in addition to the domestic tax of two cents a pound. Any manufacturer found violating this law shall forfeit to the government his factory and all the material it contains. A microscopist and chemist are to be employed in the revenue department for the special duty of determining what products are taxable under this law.

Georgia is one of the states which will not be very largely affected by the new tax. There has been

ONLY ONE MANUFACTORY

of oleomargarine in this state. That was established two years ago in the southern suburbs of Atlanta. Its operation did not prove successful and the building is now used as an ice factory.

A number of Atlanta grocers sell considerable quantities of oleomargarine, most of it of so good a quality that it cannot be detected.

Two or three brokers in the city wholesale large quantities of the article to merchants here and elsewhere in Georgia and the neighboring states. It is the opinion of those most familiar with the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine that the recent law will not seriously affect this industry. They say it can still be made pure, palatable and wholesome cheaper than butter and just as good. A considerable revenue will probably be collected on oleomargarine in Georgia, but nothing like that which will be paid by some other states where its use is far more extensive.

Aided by Some Brains.

From the Chicago Herald.

W. D. Howells writes all his novels with a type writer.

A DESPERATE DEVIL.

A WIFE MURDERER MAKES A PERILOUS LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

Verhaines, the Tennessee Wife Murderer, Attacks His Jailer and is Shot—Almost Dying, He Makes a Fearful Leap from a Running Train—He Escapes—The Details.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 19.—[Special.]—In Stewart county, Tennessee, about two weeks ago, Mrs. Verhaines sued her husband, William Vorhaines, for divorce, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. Short separation preceeded the suit for divorce, during which time Mrs. Verhaines stayed at the house of her father, Mr. Keats. Last Saturday Keats and family attended a barbecue, Mrs. Verhaines going with them. Verhaines hearing of this took a position on the roadside. He did not wait long before a wagon came by with Mr. and Mrs. Keats's unmarried daughter, Mrs. Verhaines and several children. They were stopped by Verhaines, who commanded his wife to go home with him. She refused and he opened fire on the party with two revolvers, firing ten shots, one of which struck Mrs. Verhaines in the left side near the heart, and which will prove fatal. Another shot struck Miss Keats in the thigh, making a fatal wound. Keats's team became unmanageable, placing the party entirely at the mercy of Verhaines.

Verhaines was arrested shortly after the shooting, but soon escaped. Great excitement prevailed. He was hotly pursued by a mob. Yesterday morning he was captured at Henderson, Ky., and after a hand-to-hand struggle, was put behind the bars. This morning when the jailer went into his presence, the murderer seized upon a favorable opportunity to spring upon him, and struck him a heavy blow with a stick, which felled him. A watchman heard the struggle and came to the rescue. The murderer turned at bay, and fought both men desperately. He was a powerful fellow and pressed his antagonists so hard that it was necessary to shoot him. The watchman, sent a bullet into Verhaines's cranium and he succumbed. It was thought at first that he had been killed, but it was found that although painfully injured, he was not in imminent danger. The ball had entered the back of his ear and ranged around to the rear of the skull. The wounded man was handcuffed and given into the hands of an officer and started for the depot. He was followed to the depot by immense crowd and safely put in a car. The officer in charge of the murderer took a seat at the rear. Verhaines now fell into a heavy stupor, rested his head on a seat and with folded hands and closed eyes seemed to be in a semi-comatose state. No idea was entertained that the wounded and handcuffed prisoner would attempt escape. The train had nearly reached Guthrie, when apparently the half dead murderer made a convulsive spring for liberty through an open window. The deed was done in a moment. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour when the desperate criminal plunged, head foremost toward the earth. His guard had no time to make any effort to hold his man before he was gone

A brakeman who was on top of the car stated that Verhaines fell on his shoulder. He jumped to his feet as if totally unhurt and ran like a deer for the dense woods which lined the road into which he disappeared. The train was stopped as soon as possible and the guard started to look for his man. He did not find him and returned to the train. He got off at Guthrie to form a posse and search for the murderer. At latest report Verhaines had not been recaptured.

BIRMINGHAM'S BUDGET.

An Ice Famine—Hotel Change—New Church Buildings.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 19.—[Special.]—Last night the city had an ice famine. The large spring which supplies water to the ice factory failed to flow. The factory was unable to supply the demand.

The Birmingham Athletic club gave their first exhibition last night, which was a success.

Mr. Thomason's Florence hotel changed hands today. J. T. Nixon sold the lease to J. F. B. Jackson and J. D. McCardy, who have associated with them Thomas Cowan, the well-known hotel man, who will run it.

Last night W. M. Aldridge, foreman of the floating gang of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with a force of hands laid new tracks to connect passenger trains with the union passenger depot.

The Birmingham prohibitionists have hopelessly split in ranks. A platform was presented at last meeting by the platform committee. It favored local option which was objected to strongly by the meeting; favored a general election law. The platform was recommitted amid confusion.

Much concern centers on the condition of the county courthouse. The walls are cracking and are in a bad shape. It is feared they will crumble. In the judge of probate's office three strips of paper were placed across the cracks to see if they were growing larger. The paper was torn in two by the pressure.

Work on the Jewish synagogue reached the roof today. It will be a tasty edifice, to cost $10,000. Preparations are being made to commence work on the new First Presbyterian church, which will cost $40,000.

Yesterday a serious stabbing affray occurred at she camp of Gay & Bowles, on the Georgia Pacific extension, on the Little Warrior river, twenty miles from Birmingham. J. C. Findlay, foreman, was severely cut by a stone cutter named Cates.

ANOTHER BAD TREASURER.

Samuel Snelling, of Boston, Arrested for Embezzlement.

BOSTON, August 19.—The excitement in business circles caused by the defalcation and suicide of William Gray, Jr., and assignment of S. R. Payson, was further increased this morning by the arrest of Samuel G. Snelling, treasurer of Lowell Bleachery company, charged with appropriating to his own use a large proportion of funds. The story of Snelling's irregularities has already been published. He was not arrested at the time of the discovery, the directors preferring to have him first indicted by the grand jury. While these arrangements were being made, it is said by the detectives that Snelling went to the Merchant's National bank, where the funds of the bleachery were deposited and drew out $40,000 of the company's funds and deposited that amount the same day to his own credit in Maverick bank. Upon this being known a warrant charging Snelling with embezzlement of this amount was sworn out in the municipal court, and his arrest was made last night. He remained in a cell at police station all night, but was released on $50,000 security.

A MONTGOMERY SENSATION.

A Professional Man's Endeavors to Prevent His Colored Mistress Deserting Him.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 19—[Special.]—Daisy Harris, a fancy mulatto woman, was arrested in Birmingham today on a warrant issued in this city. The arrest developed the fact that the warrant was issued by a prominent professional man of this city, and the woman declares that he had her arrested in order to force her back to Montgomery. She is charged with living in adultery with him. She says she has been trying to get away from him several years. It is said that he is infatuated with her and has spent a fortune in a shameful life with her. The story has caused much comment, the facts are sensational and further developments are awaiting with interest. The preliminary trial will be held tomorrow.

Geronimo's Band.

DENVER, August 19.—A special from Albuquerque, N. M., says: The Democrat has reliable telegraph information that Geronimo and his band are near Fronteras, Mexico, endeavoring to make peace with the Mexican authorities. The Indians say they want peace, and are worn out, and that Geronimo is badly crippled.

THE IRISH IN COUNCIL.

Continued From First Page.

history of any people for proof of allegiance which the Irish people have given to the national cause.

The chairman announced that the next business in order was the election of secretary.

Mr. Sutton, the present secretary, was unanimously elected.

Michael Davitt then arose to speak, and was greeted with the wildest applause. He said while he and Mr. Finerty had crossed swords in a friendly way, he would say that no truer friend of Ireland lived than John Finerty. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Davitt thanked the convention for the kindness with which he and his collegues had been treated in this convention.

Mrs. Parnell was next loudly called for, and stepped to the front of the platform amid the vociferous cheers of the entire convention. Mrs. Parnell said she was almost sorry that she was called upon to address this convention, which had so much business to transact, but she had been longing to pay her tribute to Michael Davitt. She had also wanted to express her gratitude to Mr. Gladstone, who, in almost the last hours of his great life, had shed the radiance of his intellect and the weight of his mighty hand to the cause of Old Ireland. [Great cheers.]

Mr. O'Brien was the next speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to his leader, Chas. Stewart Parnell, and begged that all Ireland's friends in America would trust him and support and love him as they did at home.

John Finerty, after repeated calls, was induced to take the platform. He did so with evident reluctance.

The chairman introduced him as "the tall sycamore from Illinois."

Mr. Finerty said: 'I really do not wish to be placed in the position of making the English nervous." But he never hated an Englishman except in Ireland. Policy and truth were two totally different things. [Cheers.] It was policy to follow in the lead of Parnell and Davitt as far as they went. But if then at last the English nation said Ireland could not obtain the right to govern themselves it was then truth and policy and manhood to be ready when opportunity came to put themselves behind implements of force and win their rights and their freedom.

Mr. Finerty was cheered to the echo.

Mr. Davitt at once took the platform and said he could not allow the speech of Mr. Finerty to pass without a word from him. Those who were first to oppose moral force were always first to come forward with speech es. [Finerty here advanced excitedly and claimed he should not be insulted.] Mr. Davitt replied calmly that he had not insulted Finerty, and he was not going to be intimidated by any one. He had never questioned the honesty of Finerty's purposes, nor had he ever boasted of what he would be willing to suffer for Ireland, but he would ask Finerty if they in Ireland had not, with the movement resting solely on moral force, raised the Irish race to a dignity it had never attained before. Mr. Finerty conceded they had.

The convention then emphatically signified its wish that Mr. Finerty should resume his seat, which he did after some persuasion.

Mr. Redmond, one of the Irish delegates, arose and said as Finerty's speech was certain to be quoted by their enemies in the English press, he felt it his duty to say that Mr. Finerty did not do justice to him or his speech by saying that his speech was in the slightest an advance upon the resolution of the convention. As Mr. Finerty had said he (Finerty) did not vote for the resolution of the convention, Finerty's individual expressions of opinion after the business of the convention was over were not representative and could not represent the sentiment of the convention.

Alexander Sullivan endeavored to quiet the delegates. The one long shout of the convention would not cease, and could not be diminished.

After the passage between Davitt and Finerty, the convention adjourned at eleven p. m.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Work of the Grand Lodge Yesterday—Installation of Officers.

The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, finished its work yesterday. The only matter of interest to the public was the installation of officers elected and appointed. The complete list is as follows:

Elected officers—C. B. LaHatte, of Gainesville, grand master; David Porter, of Savannah, deputy grand master; D. B. Woodruff, of Macon, grand warden; John G. Deitz, of Macon, grand secretary; John F. Tyson, of Savannah, grand treasurer; John B. Goodwin, of Atlanta, grand representative to sovereign grand lodge.

Appointed officers—J. H. H. Osborne, of Savannah, grand marshal; John Rakestraw, of Gainesville, grand conductor; A. C. Ward, Dahlonega, grand guardian; M. S. Osborne, of Columbus, grand chaplain; C. H. Hyde, of Newnan, grand herald.

The proceedings of the grand lodge were harmonious. The work done, it is thought, will result in great good to the order. Its progress within the last few years has been very gratifying. Perhaps there is no secret benevolent order in the United States that has grown with the same rapidity.

For Interfering With an Officer.

Richard Horton and Willis O'Neil, two negro men, engaged in a quarrel yesterday afternoon on Decatur street, and Patrolmen Holland and Martin arrested them. After the arrest had been effected Horton attempted to escape and O'Neil tried to prevent the officers from detaining him. When the prisoners reached police headquarters they were both booked for disorderly conduct and quarreling, and O'Neil was also charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

The Races at Monmouth Park.

MONMOUTH PARK, August 19.—First race, for all ages, one mile, Precosa won, Dry Monopole second, Markland third. Time 1:44.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, Montrose won, Queen Elizabeth second, Julietta Colt third. Time 1:15½.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, Kingston won, King Fox second, Alcalde third. Time 1:14½.

Fourth race, one and three-sixteenth miles, Rupert won, Mink second, Springfield third. Time 2:05¼.

Fifth race, three year-olds, one and three-sixteenths miles, Peekskill won, Pasha second, Baliot third. Time 2:05½.

Sixth race, steeple chase, Palanka won, Judge Griffith second, Sunstar third. Time 3:10.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 19.—First race, three-fourths of a mile, Connemary won, Agnes second, Lizzie Krapp third. Time 1:17¾.

Second race, one and one-half miles, Barnum won, Jim Grest second, Elkwood third. Time 2:43.

Third race, three-fourths mile heats, first heat, Lady Wayward won, Gleaner second, Billy Gilmore third. Time 1:17½. Second heat, Billy Gilmore won. Lord Lorne second, Gleaner third. Time 1:17½. Third heat, Lady Wayward won. Time 1:18.

Fourth race, one mile, Estrella won, Besse second, Matinee third. Time 1:44¼.

Fifth race, two and one fourth miles, Oneida Chief won, Abraham second, Mystic third. Time 4:25½.

Dr. E. E. Hale on George Washington.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 19.—Today Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, lectured in the ampitheatre on the "Human Side of Washington." The lecturer said he would try to enable the audience to appreciate the fact that Washington was a real man and not a demigod. Washington was singularly human. The real Washington bought lottery tickets and had a habit of falling in love, and was greatly troubled because the young women would not fall in love with him. He was a bad speller. He traded horses always to his own advantage, and he was the richest American of his day. Lord Fairfax brought up Washington to become a thorn in the flesh of George III

The lecturer had no doubt that the hatchet story was true. Washington was a man of principle and honor, and in the time of the stamp act was recognized as the Virginia patriot. Washington was as talkative to his friends as Grant, but as silent as he was in the presence of reporters. He asked a blessing at the table; he had his mug of beer and his glass of wine, and was a healthy, cheerful, active man, who enjoyed life as if it were worth living. He had great passions, but he held them in magnificent control. He had some faint idea of the America of today.

She Soon Finds Out.

From the Philadelphia Call.

In engaging a girl at an intelligence office the housewife hasn't a definite idea as to which of them has been hired.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

J. P. STEVENS.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

SILVERWARE.

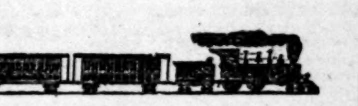
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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

Mention this paper. (jan27—d1 y wed fri sun w

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE



(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

THE POPULAR ROUTE TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND EAST.

Double Daily Trains of Elegant Coaches run through without change between Atlanta and Washington,

—With Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars—

ATLANTA to NEW YORK,

—AND—

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only 31 Hours Transit Atlanta to New York.

Richmond and Danville Railroad time one hour faster than Atlanta city time.

Schedule in effect June 20th, 1886.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 a m	5 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time)	8 40 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Lula	11 00 a m	8 20 p m
" Seneca	12 57 p m	10 54 p m
" Greenville	2 30 p m	12 25 p m
" Charlotte	6 25 p m	4 40 a m
" Salisbury	8 01 p m	6 20 a m
" Greensboro	9 35 p m	8 10 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	10 10 a m
" Lynchburg	2 00 a m	1 00 p m
" Charlottesville	4 30 a m	3 20 p m
" Washington	8 30 a m	8 30 p m
" Baltimore	10 03 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	3 00 a m
" New York	3 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	3 00 p m
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	10 35 a m
Arrive Burkeville	3 57 a m	1 43 p m
" Richmond	7 00 a m	3 30 p m
" Norfolk	12 20no'n	7 30 p m
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 p m
Leave Spartanburg		4 00 p m
Arrive Hendersonville		7 00 p m
" Asheville		8 15 p m

MOUNT AIRY ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 00 p m
Arrive Gainesville	6 03 p m
Arrive Lula	7 30 p m
Arrive Mount Airy	8 10 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Mount Airy	6 10 a m
Leave Lula	6 40 a m
Leave Gainesville	7 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 25 a m

Double Daily connections with Athens via Northeastern Railroad.

E. BERKELEY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. CHEARS, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., Richmond, Va.
E. B. THOMAS, General Manager, Richmond, Va.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

We have in stock the following sizes and weigh of book papers:

8	Rms. 22x34	36lb,	white, super.
40	" 24x38,	40lb,	" "
10	" "	40lb,	toned
90	" "	35lb,	toned M. F.
25	" "	35lb,	white "
16	" "	50lb	" "
10	" 25x38	45lb,	" super.
20	" "	"	toned
80	" "	50lb,	" "
10	" "	60lb,	
86	" 26x40,	45lb,	" M. F.
5	" "	"	white "
25	" "	50lb,	" super.
20	" "	60lb,	
18	" "	55lb,	cr laid M. F.
80	" 28x42	60lb,	toned super.
21	" "	65lb,	cr laid M. F.
85	"	assorted sizes and weights bookpap	
115	"	assorted cover paper.	

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.

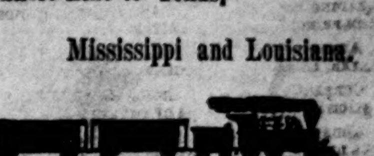
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The Pamphlet Decisions Supreme Court are just published. Send us your dollar, and we will forward the pamphlet postpaid. Address W. J. CAMPBELL, Man'g'r Constitution Job office.

—THE—

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The Short Line to Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana.



Through Sleeping Car Service

BETWEEN

Atlanta and Birmingham, Ala., Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., Monroe, Shreveport and New Orleans, La.

Commencing on Sunday Aug, 1st

The celebrated Mann Boudoir Cars will run between

ATLANTA, GA., AND SHREVEPORT, LA

Making close connections with through trains for all important points in TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.

Lv. Atlanta	8 05 am
Ar. Birmingham	3 25 pm
" Meridian	11 51 pm
" Jackson	4 22 am
" Vicksburg	6 50 am
" Monroe	1 40 pm
" Shreveport	6 35 pm
" Dallas	6 10 am
" Ft. Worth	7 40 am
" El Paso	3 10 am

NEW ORLEANS FAST MAIL AND EXPRESS, Mann Boudoir Cars]

—ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS.—

Leave Atlanta	4 30 pm
Arrive Birmingham	11 35 pm
Arrive Meridian	6 40 am
Arrive New Orleans	2 35 pm

GRAND EXCURSION

—TO—

-----ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.-----

August 27th, 28th and 29th.

Write for low rates.

Take the Texas Short Line and Secure Through Sleeping Car Service connections and quick time. All trains start from Union Depot, Atlanta.

J. Y. SAGE, General Superintendent.
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GEO. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agent.
SAM. B. WEBB, Pass. Agent.
A. S. THWEATT, T. P. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

KENNESAW ROUTE



WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, May 9th, 1886.

NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7 50 am
Arrive Dalton	11 40 am
" Chattanooga	1 00 pm

Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1 50 pm
Arrive Dalton	5 37 pm
" Chattanooga	7 07 pm

NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta	3 45 pm
Arrive Rome	6 55 pm

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta	5 15 pm
Arrives Marietta	6 10 pm

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	11 00 pm
Arrives Chattanooga	4 30 am

NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	5 55 pm
Arrives Dalton	10 06 pm
Arrives Chattanooga	11 35 pm

Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1 has Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 19 has through first class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga	8 55 am
Leave Dalton	10 32 am
Arrive Atlanta	2 30 pm

Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	1 15 pm
Arrive Atlanta	6 35 pm

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga	2 00 am
Arrive Atlanta	7 25 am

Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leave Rome	7 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	11 05 am

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Marietta	7 57 am
Arrive Atlanta	8 58 am

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

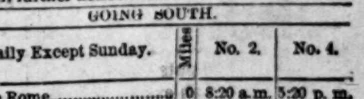
No. 4 has Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change.

No. 12 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta, and Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta, and through coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER, Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
R. A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.

ROME & CARROLLTON R. R.



SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ROME, GA., June 20, 1886.

Until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Daily Except Sunday.	Miles	No. 2.	No. 4.
Leave Rome	0	8:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Arrive Holmes	2	8:27 "	5:28 "
Arrive Holders	5	8:37 "	5:38 "
Arrive Chambers	7	8:50 "	5:52 "
Arrive New Bethel	10	9:02 "	6:04 "
Arrive Summit	12	9:12 "	6:13 "
Arrive at Brook's Junction	14	9:20 "	6:18 "
Arrive Lake Creek	15	9:25 "	6:24 "
Arrive Dyars	18	9:38 "	6:40 "
Arrive Cedartown	22	10:00 "	7:00 "

GOING NORTH.

Daily Except Sunday.	Miles	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Cedartown	0	6:00 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Arrive Dyars	4	6:18 "	2:02 "
Arrive Lake Creek	7	6:32 "	2:15 "
Arrive at Brook's Junction	8	6:38 "	2:23 "
Arrive Summit	10	6:47 "	2:32 "
Arrive New Bethel	12	6:53 "	2:41 "
Arrive Chambers	15	7:05 "	2:55 "
Arrive Holders	17	7:20 "	3:08 "
Arrive Holmes	20	7:30 "	3:16 "
Arrive Rome	22	7:40 "	3:20 "

GOING SOUTH.

Sundays only.		No. 6.	No. 8.
Leave East Rome	0	8:30 a. m	5:30 p. m
Arrive Cedartown	20	10:00 a. m	7:00 p. m

GOING NORTH.

Sundays only.		No. 5.	No. 7
Leave Cedartown	0	6:30 a. m	3:30 p. m
Arrive Rome	20	8:00 a. m	5:00 p. m

J. H. GARNER, Superintendent,
J. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

howing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.

*Day Expo. s from Sav'h & Fla. N 14 12 05 n'n	*Day Express North, & and West No14 12 15 pm
New York Lim. From North. No 15..12 55 pm	* Day Express Phil & N. Y., No 12..... 6 15 am
*Cin. & Mem. Ex. from North, No. 11. 11 55 pm	*New York Lim. North N. Y. Phila. etc. No. 16 .... 8 30 pm
Day Express from North No. 13........ 8 30 pm	*Cannon Ball South for S'v'h & Fla. No. 15 ....9 15 am
*Day Ex. from Savannah and Brunswick, No. 16.......... 5 35 pm	*Fast Express South for S'vh & Fla. No. 13 5 00 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah* 7 32 am	To Savannah*... 6 00 am
" Barn'sv'll* 7 50 am	To Macon*...... 3 10 pm
" Macon*...... 1 35 pm	To Savannah*... 6 50 pm
" Savannah*... 9 35 pm	To Ba'nesville*. 4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chata'ga* 7 25 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" Marietta...... 8 58 am	To Chattanooga* 1 50 pm
" Rome.......... 11 05 am	To Rome.......... 3 45 pm
" Chata'go*.. 2 30 pm	To Marietta...... 5 15 pm
" Chata'ga*.. 6 55 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 55 pm
	To Chattanooga* 11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From M'tgo'ery* 5 00 am	To Montgo'ery* 1 15 pm
" M'tgo'ery* 2 25 pm	To Montgo'ery*,11 30 pm
" LaGrange. 8 55 am	To LaGrange..... 4 25 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*. 6 40 am	To Augusta*...... 8 00 am
" Covingt'n.. 7 55 am	To Decatur........ 9 00 am
" Decatur..... 10 15 am	To Clarkston..... 12 10 pm
" Augusta*.... 1 00 pm	To Augusta*...... 2 45 pm
" Clarkston.. 2 20 pm	To Covington..... 6 10 pm
" Augusta*.... 5 50 pm	To Augusta*...... 7 30 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Lula......... 8 25 am	To Charlotte*.... 7 40 am
" Charlotte*. 12 30 pm	To Gainesville... 4 00 pm
" Charlotte* 9 40 pm	To Charlotte*.... 5 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm*... 7 20 am	To Birming'm*.. 8 05 am
" Bir'g'm*... 4 40 pm	To Birming'm*.. 4 30 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

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24 Pryor Street.

FOR SALE—Georgia State 4½ per cent bonds. Marietta and NorthGeorgia R. R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1911.

The State bonds above are too well known to require commendation, and as to the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad bonds, I will cheerfully furnish official information as to their merits.

WANTED—

Georgia Railroad Stock.
A & W. Pt. R. R. Stock and debentures.
South Western R. R. Stock.
Atlanta city bonds.

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Capital & Surplus $300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand With interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



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NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS AS IN THE CUT.

ORIGINAL OPIUM CURE

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HOLMES' SURE CURE
MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.

Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Drs J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists. dly

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CHOICE OLD WHISKIES
MILD, MELLOW, AND DELICIOUS

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We beg to invite the attention of connoisseurs to our celebrated fine OLD WHISKIES, which we offer at the following prices, in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each:

Old Reserve Whiskey, - $18.00
Unrivalled Upper-Ten Whiskey, 16.00
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If you cannot obtain these Whiskies from your Grocer, we will, on receipt of Bank Draft, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order, or C.O.D., if desired; deliver them to your address, by Express, charges prepaid, to all points east of the Mississippi river; and by freight to any part of the U. S. (prepaid).

For EXCELLENCE, PURITY and EVENNESS OF QUALITY, the above are Unsurpassed by any Whiskies in the market. They are entirely FREE FROM ADULTERATION, and possess a natural flavor and fine tonic properties.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE
Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 19, 1886.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½			Ga. R. 6s, 1910	110	112
30 year	107	108	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	112	114
Ga. 6s 1889	103½	104½	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	111	113
Ga. 7s, gold	111	113	C. C. & A. 1st	111	113
Ga. 7s, 1896	120	123	A. & C. 1st	122	125
S. C. Brown	107	109	A. & C. inc	105	107
Savannah 5s	99	101	M. & A. ind	100	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	124	126	W. of Ala. 1st	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	112	114	do. 2d	112	114
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	122	Ga. Pac. 1nd	108	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	116	118	Ga. Pac. 2d	50	55
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	110	112	Am'cus, Prest.		
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	105	& L'mknlst 7s	103	105
Atlanta 5s	105	107	M. & N. G. 1st		101
Augusta 7s	103	105	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Macon 6s	110	112	Georgia	192	194
Columbus 5s	90	95	At. & Char	100	105
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Southwest'n	119	121
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	S. Carolina	5	10
Merch'ts B'k	119	—	Central	99	101
B'k State Ga.	120	150	Central deb	99	101
Gate City Nat.	110	—	Aug. & Sav	119	121
RAILROAD BONDS.			A. & W. Pt	101	103
			do. deb	103	105
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	107	109	C. C. & A	25	30

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The stock market today showed material improvement. Gold imports were the principal factor in producing this result, although rumors in regard to the movement were much exaggerated. The result of the trunk line conference also had an influence for good, and London and Amsterdam are credited with renewed purchasing today. Five thousand shares of New York Central are reported to have been withdrawn from the market for shipment to London, the immediate effect being a sharp demand for it in the loan room. Reports of earnings for the second week in August of some half-dozen roads were issued this morning, all showing gains over a corresponding period of last year. Prices at the opening showed advances ranging from ⅛ to ¾ per cent, the latter for New York Central and Delaware and Hudson, while Union Pacific was up ⅝. There were gains of slight fractions after the opening, but the market soon began to yield and continued heavy throughout the morning hours, Lackawanna and New York and New England being noticeably weak at this time. In the afternoon the decline was all regained and the market closed firm to strong at an advance. The final changes are in favor of higher prices, although the more important advances were usually in the inactive stocks. Sales 255,000 shares.

Exchange 481¾. Money 3@9. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $127,906,000; currency $27,500,000. Governments dull; 4s 125¾; 3s 100½ bid. State bonds dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	105½	N. & C.	64
do. Class B 5s	*107	N. O. Pac. 1sts	77¼
Ga. 6s	—	N. Y. Central	109
Ga. 7s mortgage	112	Norfolk & W'n pre.	43
N. C. 6s	125	Northern Pacific	26¼
do. 4s	99	do. preferred	59
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	56¼
Tenn. settlement 6s	78	Reading	25⅞
Virginia 6s	47	Rich. & Alleghany	7½
Virginia consols	54	Richmond & Dan	135
Chesap'ke & Ohio	8¾	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	28
Chicago & N. W.	113	Rock Island	124
do. preferred	141½	St. Paul	91⅛
Del. & Lack	127½	do. preferred	120½
Erie	32⅛	Texas Pacific	14⅜
East Tenn	5¼	Union Pacific	54⅛
Lake Shore	85⅝	N. J. Central	53⅝
L. & N.	45	Missouri Pacific	108
Memphis & Char	35	Western Union	64⅜
Mobile & Ohio	12	†Offered. ‡Asked.	

*Bid. ‡Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 19, 1886.

New York—The cotton market has undergone no particular change this week. Futures closed today only a few points under the figures of a week ago. Spots, middling 9 5-16c.

Net receipts five days 7,194 bales, against 3 031 bales last year: exports 9,411 bales; last year 17,299 bales; stock 196,125 bales; last year 147,581 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening		Closing	
August	9.21@	9.22	9.15@	9.19
September	9.27@		9.25@	9.26
October	9.25@	9.26	9.24@	9.25
November	9.26@		9.24@	9.25
December	9.30@		9.27@	9.28
January	9.39@		9.36@	9.37
February	9.46@	9.47	9.44@	9.45
March	9.54@	9.56	9.52@	9.53
April	9.62@	9.65	9.61@	9.62
May	9.72@	9.73	9.70@	9.71

Closed easy; sales 55,600 bales.

Local—Cotton steady; middling 9c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	—
Air-Line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	4
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	1
Georgia Pacific Railroad	—
Total	5
Receipts previously	161,497
Total	161,502
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	161,935

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	—
Shipments previously	146,101
Local consumption previously	13,095
Total	159,196
Actual stock on hand	2,739

NEW YORK, August 19—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: Disappointment over Liverpool, some evidence of a pressure to realize on spot cotton and rather more cheering crop rumors had a slightly discouraging effect, and the tone was generally weak with 5@6 points loss, closing only barely steady at the decline. Little if any sales on short account, beyond room scalpers, could be discovered, but one of the large operators appeared to be unloading long cotton somewhat freely.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 19—12:15 p.m.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 5 3-16; middling Orleans 5¼; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,000; American 4,500; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 10-64; August and September delivery 5 10-64; September and October delivery 5 7-64; October and November delivery 5 5 64; November and December delivery 5 4-64; December and January delivery 5 4-64; January and February delivery 5 5-64; February and March delivery 5 7 64; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—2:00 p. m.—Cotton, good middling uplands 5⅝; middling 5 3-16; low middling 4 15-16; good ordinary 4¾; ordinary 4¼; good middling Texas 5 9-16; middling 5¼; low middling 5 1-16; good ordinary 4¾; ordinary 4¼; middling Orleans 5¼; low middling 5 1-16; good ordinary 4¾; ordinary 4¼; sales of American 8 900; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 9-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 9-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 6-64, value; October and November delivery 5 4-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 3-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 3-64, buyers; January and February delivery 6 4-64, value; February and March delivery 5 6-64, value; futures dull.

LIVERPOOL, August 19—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 8-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 8-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 5-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 4-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 3-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 3-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 4 64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 6-64, sellers; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK, August 19—Cotton steady; sales 685 bales; middling uplands 9 5-16; middling Orleans 9½; net receipts 10; gross 1,825; consolidated net receipts 1,137; exports to Great Britain 961; stock 129,824.

GALVESTON, August 19—Cotton steady; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 183 bales; gross 183; sales 38; stock 2,886.

NORFOLK, August 19—Cotton dull; middling 9¼; net receipts 42 bales; gross 42; stock 3,261; sales 39; exports coastwise 1.

BALTIMORE, August 19—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales —; stock 10,595; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, August 18—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts none bales; gross 37; sales none; stock 6,810; exports to Great Britain 331.

WILMINGTON, August 19—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales none; stock 214.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 140 bales; gross 1,883; sales none; stock 10,923.

SAVANNAH, August 19—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8⅞; net receipts 21 bales; gross 21; sales 5; stock 2,915; exports coastwise 32.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19—Cotton quiet; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 642 bales; gross 681; sales 100; stock 24,6 6.

MOBILE, August 19—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales 50; stock 3,170; exports coastwise 60.

MEMPHIS, August 19—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 40 bales; shipments 150; sales none; stock 4,646.

AUGUSTA, August 19—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts 35 bales; shipments —; sales 417.

CHARLESTON, August 19—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛; net receipts 11 bales; gross 11; sales; stock 1,606; exports coastwise 77.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 19—The tenor of foreign advices respecting wheat was again favorable with a free export inquiry at the seaboard. This made an unusually strong market here, prices starting 1c higher, receded ⅛c, but shorts were anxious to cover, and prices advanced 1¼c, eased off ⅛c, rallied ¼c, fell off ⅜c and closed 1⅜c higher than yesterday.

Corn ruled somewhat dull and generally easier, closing ⅜c under yesterday.

Oats ruled quiet but easy, but prices showed little change.

Mess pork was tame and declined 10@12½c.

Lard was again firm for near deliveries and advances 7½@10c.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 19, 1886.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
August	78⅜	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜
PORK.				
August	9 47½	9 47½	9 47½	9 47½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
August	6 17½	6 17½	6 17½	6 17½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 19—Flour—Best patent $5.50@$6.00; extra fancy $5.00@$5.25; fancy $4.50@4.75; extra family $4.25@$4.50; choice family $4.00; family $3.25@$3.50; extra $3.00@$3.25. Wheat—Old No. 2 red $1.00@$1.05; old No. 3 do. 95c; new No. 2 75@80c. Bran—Large sacks 72½c; small 77c. Corn meal—Plain 62c; bolted 65; pea meal $1.00. Grits—$3.50. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 62c; No. 2 white mixed 60c; No. 2 mixed 59c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 42. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 85c; small bales 85c. No. 1, large bales, 85c; small bales 85c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.00.

BALTIMORE, August 19—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$2.90; extra $3.00@$3.65; family $3.75@$4.50; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.25@$4.00; Rio brands $4.50@$4.62. Wheat, southern higher and active; western higher and active; southern red 87@90; amber 88@91; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 89⅝@89¾. Corn, southern lower and dull; western steady and dull; southern white 51@52; yellow 50@51.

NEW YORK, August 19—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $2.85@$3.50; good to choice $3.60@$5.00. Wheat 1@1⅜c higher; No. 2 red August 88⅞@89¼; September 89¼@90¼. Corn ⅛@¼c higher, closing weaker; No. 2 August 52; September 51⅞@52⅛. Oats a shade stronger; No. 2 August 33@33⅛. Hops quiet; state 14@28.

CHICAGO, August 19—Flour firm; southern winter wheat $4.45@$4.50. Wheat active, closing 1⅜c higher; No. 2 August 78@79¼; September 78⅝@80; No. 2 red 79⅝. Corn dull, closing lower; cash 42½@42⅝; August 42⅝@42⅞; September 43 7-16@44⅛. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 cash 27½; August 27 1-16; September 27 15-16@28⅛.

ST. LOUIS, August 19—Flour firm; choice $3.25@$3.40; family $2.50@$2.60. Wheat active; closed ¾c above yesterday; No. 2 red cash 79⅝; September 80⅝. Corn slow and lower; No. 2 mixed cash 39 bid; September 40⅛@40¼. Oats firm but very slow; No. 2 mixed cash 27½; September 27¾ bid.

CINCINNATI, August 19—Flour active and higher; family $3.40@$3.65; fancy $3.50@$4.10. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red 79@80. Corn scarce higher; No. 2 mixed 44. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 28@28½.

LOUISVILLE, August 19—Grain firm. Wheat, No. 2 No. 2 red 72. Corn, No. 2 white 45. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 28.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 19—Coffee—Fancy Rio 13c; choice 11¼@12½c; prime 10½@11c; fair 9½@10; ordinary 9½@10c. Sugar — Standard granulated 7c; standard A 6¾c; off A 6½; white extra C 6¼c; yellow C 6c. Syrups — New Orleans fancy kettle 45c; choice kettle 43c; prime kettle 30@35c; choice centrifugal 35c; primecut 2@30c; fair do. 20@25c; fancy sugar syrup 45c; do. choice 40c; do. prime 27@30. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 70c. Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c: Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 8c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls, $2.75; kits 40; pails 40. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ⅌ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½c. Matches—Round wood, ⅌ gross, $1.15; ⅌ 200, $2.00; ⅌ 300, $3.50; ⅌ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5⅝c. Rice, prime, 5; fair, 4. Salt—Virginia, 80c. Cheese — Full cream. — factory, 11.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime 7⅝@10¼. Sugar, Louisiana open kettle choice 5 9-16; strictly prime 5⅝; common to good common 4½@4⅝; Louisiana centrifugals, plantation granulated 6½; choice whites 6 1-16; off white 5⅜@6; prime yellow clarified 5⅝@5¾. Molasses, Louisiana open kettle good prime to strictly prime 33; prime 20@22; good fair 17@18; centrifugal, prime to strictly prime 15@19; common to good 8@11. Rice easier: Louisiana fair to prime 4@4½.

NEW YORK, August 19—Coffee fair Rio firm at 9¾. Sugar steady and quiet; fair to good refining 4 9-16@4 11-16; refined, C 4⅝@4¾; extra C 6@6¼; white extra C 5¼@5¼; yellow 4⅞@4¾; off A 5⅛@5⅝; mould A 6 1-16; standard A 5 9-16@5⅝; confectioners A 5¾@5 15-16; cut loaf and crushed 6 4-16; powdered 6 5-16@6⅜; granulated 6 1 16; Cubes 6 11-16@6¾. Molasses steady; 50-test 17½. Rice firm; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, August 19—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7½; New Orleans 4⅜@5¼.

CHICAGO, August 19—Sugar steady; standard A 5 8-10@5⅝.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, August 19—Mess pork easier and 10@12½c lower; cash $9.42½@$9.45; September $9.45@$9.57½. Lard stronger for near deliveries; cash 7.42½@7.45; August and September 7.37½@7.45. Short rib sides steady; cash 6,15. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 5¼@5⅞; short clear 6.60@6.65.

ST. LOUIS, August 19—Provisions slow and easy. Pork, job lots $10.25. Lard 6¾. Bulk meats, loose lots long clear 6.20; short ribs 6.30; short clear 6.45; boxed lots, long clear 6.30@6.35; short ribs 6.37½; short clear 6.50. Bacon, long clear 5.95; short ribs 6.87½@6.95; short clear 7.12½@7.20; hams 12¾@13½.

LOUISVILLE, August 19—Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib 7.00; sides 7.25; shoulders 6½. Bulk meats, clear ribs 6.30; clear sides 6.65; shoulders 5¼. Mess pork $10.50. Hams, sugar-cured, 11½@12½. Lard, choice leaf 8.

NEW YORK, August 19—Pork dull and weaker; old $10.50; new $11.00@$11.50. Middles dull; long clear 6¾. Lard less active and 3@5 points lower; western steam spot 7.42½@7.45; September 7.47@7.50.

CINCINNATI, August 19—Pork dull at $10.25. Lard scarce and higher at 7.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6.30; short ribs 6.35. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7; short ribs 7.05; short clear 7.40.

ATLANTA, August 19 — Bulk clear rib sides 7c. Sugar-cured hams, large average, 13@13½c; do. small average 14@14½c. Lard—Refined 8c; leaf 9c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 19—Apples—$5.50@6.00 ⅌ bbl. Lemons—$5.50@$6.50. Oranges—$5.50@$6.50 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—⅌ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ⅌ gal; $14 ⅌ bbl. California Pears $5.00 ⅌ box. Citron—15@40c. Almonds—20c. Pecans—12c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@8c; apples 2c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 19—Turpentine dull at 32; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.60; crude turpentine firm; hards 75; yellow dip $1.80; virgin $1.80.

SAVANNAH, August 19—Turpentine firm at 32¼ bid; sales — barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained 90@$1.15; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, August 19—Turpentine firm at 32; rosin quiet; good strained 85.

NEW YORK, August 19—Rosin quiet at $1.02½@$1.05; turpentine firm at 35.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, August 19—The supply of mules and horses is ample for the present demand. Horses—Plug $65@$90; drive $125@$140; good drivers $75@$200; fine $250@$350. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $125@$150; 15 to 15½ hands $150@$175.

CINCINNATI, August 19—Hogs quiet; common and light $3 95@$4 65; packing and butchers $4 40@$4 80.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 19—Market is steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule-shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well buckets $3.75. Cotton rope 15c. Swede iron 5c. rolled (or merchant bar) 2 rate. Cast-steel 12c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ⅌ lb 6c; painted 5c. Powder, rifle, $5.00; blasting $2.50. Bar-lead 6½c; shot $1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 19—Eggs—11@12c. Butter—Jersey 25c; choice Tennessee 18@22c; other grade 12½@15c. Poultry—Hens 20@22c; spring chickens, large 12½@18; small 8@12½; cocks 15; ducks 22½@25. Irish potatoes—$1.50@$1.75. Sweet Potatoes—New 75c@$1.00 per bushel. Honey—Strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions—$1.75@$2 00. Cabbage—1@1¼.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 19—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 20@23; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 35@40c; harness leather 30@35c; black upper 35@40c.

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Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF ELAM Johnson, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. July 15th, 1886.

STEVE R. JOHNSON,
WM. S. PARKS,
law6wks frid Administrators.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Bridge Building and Iron Working Grounds, Plant, etc., to be Sold at Public Outcry.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TERMS OF, AND UNder the powers conferred by, a certain trust deed, or mortgage, executed on January 23d last, by the Atlanta Bridge and Iron Works to L. J. Hill and R. H. Richards, as trustees for certain bondholders therein named, the undersigned, L. J. Hill, trustee as aforesaid (the said R. H. Richards declining to act further in said matter), will sell upon the premises, at public outcry, on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, at 11 o'clock a.m., to the highest bidder for cash, if not before sold at private sale upon satisfactory terms being offered, the following described property, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, which was deeded to E. M. Cravath and E. P. Smith by Wm. Jennings, trustee, and Francis M. Jennings, on the 19th day March, 1866, such deed being recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court in book "H," page 708, and the said land being therein more fully described thus: "All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, near the northeast limits of the city of Atlanta, on the Marietta road, and bounded on the north by W. C. Moore, on the east by Peters and Brewer, and on the south by Griffith, now J. J. Morrison, and on the west by the right-of-way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, the same containing six acres, more or less, being the premises formerly owned and improved by George W. D. Cook, and conveyed by him to Adam Jones, and by Jones to James O. Harris, and by James O. Harris to grantors;" being the premises whereon are situated the Bridge building works and apparatus of the late firm of Wilkins, Post & Co., together with all and singular the buildings, fixtures and other rights, members and appurtenances thereto in any wise appertaining or belonging; and also the tools for use in the bridge-building and iron-working business situate on the above described premises, including machinery and other appliances; and also rolling mill machinery, including a one hundred-horse power engine, and nine-inch train, with housings, bed plates and brasses complete, also located upon the above described premises; and also the stock on hand and located on said premises, including bolts, bar iron nuts, washers, plate and scrap.

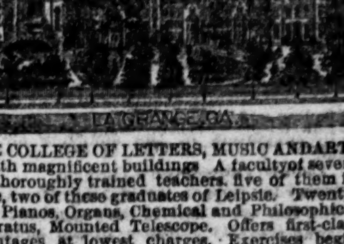
The foregoing will be sold as the property of the Atlanta Bridge and Iron Works, in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed above referred to, which is recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton Superior Court, in book "O" of Mortgages, pages 622, 623 and 624, and to this record particular reference is hereby made.

Said trust deed was made to secure the payment of thirty thousand dollars, represented by sixty bonds of five hundred dollars each, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum, represented by certain coupons attached to said bonds, which coupons were to become due and payable on the first day of each succeeding July and January, beginning July 1st last and ending with the maturity of said bonds, viz.: January 1, 1896. And in said deed it is provided that should the Atlanta Bridge and Iron Works fail to pay said bonds or any of the coupons at maturity, it hereby constitutes the said L. J. Hill and R. H. Richards trustees, as aforesaid, or their successors, its agents to sell said property at public or private sale, as they may deem will command the highest price, and to execute titles thereto in the name of said The Atlanta Bridge and Iron Works, after having advertised the same for ninety (90) days in one of the daily newspapers of the city of Atlanta, and apply the proceeds from sale to the expenses incident thereto, and to the payment of said bonds and coupons, and if there be a balance remaining, the same to be paid to it and its successors.

On July 1st last the coupons attached to each of said bonds, representing the interest then accrued thereon, became due and payable, but the same were not then paid, nor have they since been paid; and this sale is made for the purpose of carrying out the objects in said deed expressed.

Terms of sale, cash. L. J. HILL, Trustee.
Aug. 18, 1886-dtf

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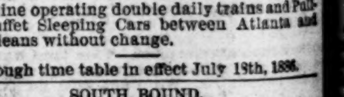
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Lv. Fairburn	1 59 pm	12 30 am	5 55 pm
" Palmetto	2 12 pm	12 45 am	6 23 pm
" Newnan	2 39 pm	1 19 am	7 23 pm
" Grantville	3 07 pm	1 53 am	8 15 pm
" LaGrange	3 47 pm	2 41 am	9 40 pm
" West Point	4 26 pm	3 32 am	
" Opelika	5 08 pm	4 30 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 31 pm	11 55 am	
Ar. Montgomery	7 20 pm	7 00 am	
Ar. Pensacola	5 15 am	2 30 pm	
" Mobile	2 30 am	2 10 pm	
" New Orleans	7 20 am	7 30 pm	

SELMA DIVISION.

	No. 2. †	No. 12.††	No. 54.*
Lv. Montgomery	5 00 am	8 45 am	8 20 am
Ar. Selma	7 30 am	12 30 pm	10 50 am
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Lv. Meridian	11 30 pm
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Ar. Vicksburg	6 50 am
Lv. Vicksburg	7 20 am
Lv. Vicksburg	1 40 pm
Ar. Monroe	6 35 pm
Ar. Shreveport	

	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 5. Daily except Sunday.
Lv. New Orleans	7 00 pm	7 45 am	
" Mobile	12 20 am	1 05 pm	
Lv. Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am	
Lv. Selma		5 00 pm	
Lv. Montgomery	8 20 am	9 30 pm	
Lv. Columbus	8 20 am	10 50 pm	
Lv. Opelika	10 35 am	12 50 am	
" West Point	11 21 am	1 42 am	3 17 am
" LaGrange	11 50 am	2 14 am	4 00 am
" Hogansville	12 14 n'n	2 47 am	5 02 am
" Grantville	12 27 n'n	3 01 am	5 31 am
" Newnan	12 54 pm	3 31 am	6 30 am
" Palmetto	1 20 pm	4 00 am	7 42 am
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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, AUGUST 20.

MEETINGS—
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AT HOME AT 4 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Brevell Paragraphs Caught On the Fly By The Constitution Reporters.

THE ATLANTA GUN CLUB.—Owing to threatening weather yesterday, there was not a very large attendance at the Atlanta Gun club grounds. The score was as follows: Clarke, 15; Calhoun, 13; Block, 10; Hemphill, 17; Kinnall, 15.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.—The entertainment by the railroad branch of the Young Mens' Christian association last night at their hall, on Walton street, was largely attended. The entertainment was a thorough success, and everybody present was delighted.

FLOUR.—We call attention to the card of Mr. W. M. Mick Iberry, on our eighth page. Mr. Mickelberry has gone exclusively into the flour business. He is giving the flour question his special attention, and he says that he is prepared to supply the trade with just what is needed.

DEATH OF A PREACHER'S WIFE.—The wife of Rev. John G. Yeiser, pastor of Allen temple, died Wednesday at twelve o'clock. Her funeral will be conducted today at nine o'clock at Allen Temple by Bishop H. M. Turner and Rev. Dr. Gaines.

LARGE IRISH POTATOES.—Mr. S. F. Kinnamon, of Cobb county, is a successful grower of Irish potatoes. He sent to the office of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, two potatoes which weighed respectively, two pounds seven ounces, and two pounds two ounces. Cobb county has long been known as the banner agricultural county of the state.

TAX DIGESTS.—The tax digests of Warren and Richmond counties were received at the comptroller general's office yesterday. They show an increase of nearly one million dollars. Warren county's digest shows an increase of $238,354. Richmond county's shows an increase of $755,400. The total increase for the state to date is about $6,700,000.

A SMALL BLAZE.—A large blaze was seen by belated pedestrians last night in the direction of the Western and Atlantic roundhouse. The blaze was a bright one, and many thinking the Western and Atlantic shops were on fire, went to the light. The fire department turned out, but found a pile of old rubbish on fire. The blaze was extinguished before any damage to the surrounding buildings was accomplished.

BONDS CANCELED.—Yesterday Captain W. H. Harrison, clerk of the executive department, drew the largest warrant to which he has attached the signature of the governor since he became a state official. It was for $93,700 of state bonds, paid by the state, and canceled by State Treasurer R. U. Hardeman. These bonds were of the denominations funded in July according to the call of the governor.

GRAND NEW HOLLAND BALL.—A grand fancy dress ball will be given next Saturday night at New Holland springs. Mr. Charlie Howard, of Atlanta, will furnish the costumes for the occasion. A number of Atlantans will go up to the springs Saturday afternoon to be present at the festivities, and a evening of rare enjoyment is promised. Mr. Camp, the proprietor of the springs, is now making preparations for the occasion, which says will be one of the most notable social events of the year.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.—Yesterday, by order of the governor, Captain W. H. Harrison, clerk of the executive department, issued the following commissions: Commissioners of roads and revenues for Fayette county, Louis J. Blalock, Cicero H. Eastin, Elizah B. Welden, Benjamin L. Johnson, W. N. T. Harp. Also commissioned Eli B. Richardson notary public for the 827th district of Bartow county, and N. M. Reid and R. S. Duncan notaries public for 1398th and 563d districts of DeKalb county.

THE RED WAGON ACT.—Chief Joyner, of the Atlanta fire department, left yesterday afternoon by the Richmond and Danville for Providence, R. I., to attend convention of chiefs of fire departments of the United States. Before his return he will visit New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, inspecting the fire departments of each place and if possible will make his department more efficient than it is. Jacob Emmel, foreman hook and ladder, will do the "red buggy act" during Chief Joyner's absence and have charge of the department. The board of fire masters gave him a two week's leave to attend convention.

THE JAMES CASE.

Compromise Effected by the Payment of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars.

A settlement of the case of the United States against Mr. John H. James, the banker; has just been reached. Mr. James was charged with withholding returns of property which was taxable under the internal revenue laws. From 1876 to 1882 there was a federal statute requiring all bankers to pay a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent on their average deposits and the capital invested in their business. They were taxed on returns made to the internal revenue collectors.

HOW THIS CASE AROSE.

After the failure of Mr. James two years ago and the subsequent formation of the Bank of Atlanta association, the banker's books passed into the hands of that organization. Mr. Hadley, the secretary of the association, in looking over the books thought he discovered a discrepancy between the returns made by Mr. James to the revenue officers, and the actual amount of his capital invested. The matter was brought to the attention of the internal revenue authorities, who, upon examination of the books, decided that Mr. James owed the government about $6,000.

MR JAMES EXPLAINED

That he had returned fully the amount of his profits, and all the capital he had invested during the years in which he was subject to taxation under the law referred to. He said the apparent discrepancy existed because he had a large amount of borrowed capital which was not subject to taxation. The supreme court of the United States, however, several years ago decided that borrowed banking capital was taxable, and on this decision the local revenue officials insisted that Mr. James owed the government about $6,000. Three weeks ago Mr. James went to Washington to see if he could not effect a compromise of the case with the commissioner of internal revenue. That officer told him that the matter would be left to the discretion of the revenue collector, the special agent of the revenue department for this district, and the district attorney.

The federal statutes require that no proposition for a compromise of any suit brought by the government against a citizen shall be entertained until the amount which the defendant proposes to pay shall have been deposited with the proper officer. On his return from Washington Mr. James deposited

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

with Collector Crenshaw, and asked that the case be settled for that amount. This offer was declined. Yesterday Mr. James deposited an additional $1,000, making $2,500 which he proposed to pay.

After consultation, Collector Crenshaw, Special Revenue Agent Chapman and District Attorney Hill agreed to recommend to the commissioner of internal revenue the acceptance of this amount as a settlement of the case. There is no doubt that this action will end the proceedings against Mr. James, as the case was submitted to the discretion of the three officials named.

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A five room furnished house for prompt cash customer without children. Samuel W. Goode, Agent, No. 1 Marietta cor. Peachtree st.

THE LAST CONFLICT.

DR. HAWTHORNE'S PAPER MAKES ITS WEEKLY APPEARANCE.

The Newsboys Have Good Sales Until the Public Ascertains that the Paper is Not Salty—Then the Demand Ceases—An Editorial About Mr. Angier—Brown's Suit Discussed.

All week long the people of Atlanta have been impatiently awaiting the appearance of The Conflict, Dr. Hawthorne's temperance paper.

They have been expecting some spicy matter, inspired by an interview of Mr. E. A. Angier upon Dr. Hawthorne.

Yesterday the paper made its appearance, and when the newsboys started out with it the demand was great. But the demand did not last long, because the paper was rather tame. This was a disappointment to the people, and the newsboys soon found that the present issue of the Conflict was not a profitable investment. The paper contained an account of the conservative citizens' meeting at the opera house Tuesday night, and said a few spicy things about Mr. Cox's speech.

Councilman E. A. Angier, in his address before the Conservative club, referring to the prohibitionists of Atlanta, makes use of the following gentlemanly, official-like language towards the gentlemen who advocated prohibition:

"'Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun.'

"Misguided zealots, itinerant blatant fanatics, and designing demagogues."

Well, Mr. Angier, kindly collect together the representative men of character and worth, the capitalists, the laborer, the merchant, the doctors and lawyers, and all the balance of his chosen friends who voted for open bar rooms and whisky, and have them all drawn up in line, every one, and have their photographs taken—we will gladly pay the bill, that we may have the group, particularly the torchlight procession the night preceding the election, that we may frame the picture and compare it with "misguided zealots, itinerant blatant demagogues" who voted for prohibition.

Mr. Angier speaks of itinerancy in connection with the prohibitionists; will he please state how many native Georgians or Americans were engaged in the selling of rum, and who he would champion and defend, during the reign of whisky in Atlanta?

At the risk of writing up Councilman Angier to a temporary notoriety, we cannot help noting how ridiculously the man shows himself up. He says Maine has had prohibition forty years, and now they present a platform to put down the liquor traffic. Poor man! and he a lawyer, too! Don't he know that the Almighty gave it as a divine law, "Thou shalt not steal," and yet, after the lapse of thousands of years laws must needs be enacted to protect honest men from the pilfering hands of the thief and vagabond. Had it not been for this class of law breakers Maine would have been free from the liquor curse on the passage of the first act. Maine should have adopted Atlanta's plan and fined them so heavy for the first offense that these same law breakers would not care to repeat the offense for fear that next time, like all other criminals, they might find themselves behind prison bars. Yes, Mr. Angier, so long as there are men that will violate law just so long will it require methods to put down criminals.

In another place the paper make reference to Mr. Julius L. Brown's suit against Charles Beermann, Joseph Thompson and Paul Jones, for $300, part of his fee in arguing the prohibition cases in court, and says:

This is strictly in accordance with the liquor ring—to beat who they can, and make what they can, no matter by what means. They engaged legal talent to defeat and trample under foot the declared will of the people—prohibition. Now, after all their legal advisers have failed to defeat one iota from the prohibition law, or to retard the enforcement thereof, they refuse to pay their counsel. After agreeing to pay, it seems that they should be bound to do so. But $1,000 is quite a large sum for a "brother anti" to charge for defending a cause which has seemed to be so "near to his heart."

The paper presents an editorial about Mr. Hoke Smith, in which he says:

Mr. Hoke Smith has got into bad company and is evidently very much embarrassed by the fact. He is a gentleman and a Christian. His success as a lawyer, his fine social qualities, his fealty to his friends and his moral life, have won for him the confidence and admiration of the best people of our city. How sad to see such a man's name associated with a movement, the spirit and objects of which are evil and wicked in the last degree.

After reciting Mr. Smith's connection with the liquor men as attorney the Conflict refers to a recent letter in which Mr. Smith lays down his platform and says Mr. Smith has put himself in an attitude before the public that is simply ridiculous. The paper then adds:

He is "an earnest advocate of temperance," and yet he would have whisky sold "in quantities not less than a quart." He is opposed "to allowing liquor drank in public places or on the premises where sold," and yet he is "opposed to the operation of the present local option act when applied to the cities of Georgia." "As between prohibition and retail sales" for Atlanta, he "would choose the latter," but he "would regret" to have "the choice forced" upon him.

Mr. Smith is dismissed with the advice, "Let the eagle soar in his native air and not come down to the realm of owls and bats."

The Conflict gives the conservative party several side thrusts, and attempts to show that it is a liquor man's party. Referring to the invitation to ladies to attend the meeting at the opera house, it gives a piece of news "as is news:"

In a recent call for a meeting of the friends of the doggery business in Atlanta there were words which implied that the ladies were expected to attend and give countenance and support to the proceedings. In the name of the various women of Atlanta we denounce this publication as an insult and an outrage. At our local option election last fall a woman of the town, the keeper of a house of ill-fame, appeared at the polls and cheered the supporters of the whisky cause. If the call was intended for this class of women it was not inappropriate, but if it meant that respectable women were expected to indorse a movement for the restoration of the doggery keepers to power, it was an indignity which deserves unqualified denunciation.

GEORGIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

School Discipline Again the Subject of Discussion.

The association assembled at 5 p. m., Professor S. C. Caldwell in the chair. The question of school discipline being continued for discussion, Mr. Baker said:

I am opposed to corporal punishment. I do not use it in my own family. A teacher should not threaten a boy with punishment in order to make him behave. If it is wrong to whip girls then it is wrong to whip boys, for a bad girl is worse than a bad boy. The best method of disciplining is to urge a pupil to do right because it is right.

If you keep a child after school or whip him, you are actuated in doing so from spite. Public opinion is against whipping and it is only a matter of time before all will think as I do.

Mr. Landrum—I am in favor of administering the rod. I show to a boy that he has broken my rule and then I punish him. A nation should be braced up by a power behind the throne—so a teacher should have the rod to use in extreme cases.

Brinkley—I have never been satisfied with the discipline I have used in my school room. If teachers can control a school with moral suasion, it is better. Let us be true men and women, learn to govern ourselves and then we will not find discipline so difficult.

Dr. Groff—My work at present does not require government? I am convinced that we should govern if we cannot teach. Every one in this country wants to rule, but the masses must be governed, or else they will not make good citizens.

Men, generally, can best govern by force, while women, as a rule, can govern otherwise. I think the teacher should govern himself. Day by day the teacher should have his work well in hand. A teacher should be physically sound, for a sick person can not be successful in this world.

Professor Moore—I have tried, for twenty-five years, to govern schools, but I have never been able to manage by moral suasion alone. Moral influences and mild measures will control some children, but others cannot be so governed. Circumstances make different methods necessary.

Major Slaton—A man in my position should take and express a decided position. All teachers admit that there must be order. The tyranny of children is very severe. I have expelled only three pupils in the course of thirty years, and am sorry I did not whip them rather than follow the course I did. Corporal punishment saves many boys who would otherwise be worthless citizens. I believe that a teacher should not only use it as a last resort, but exercise it in order to prevent the boy from continuing in wrong doing.

This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the association will discuss the "The systems of merits and demerits in recitations and deportment." The discussion will be opened by Professor S. C. Caldwell, Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Bunnie Love.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The Day's Work at Browning Hall Yesterday.

Major Slaton did some good work on yesterday in modes of teaching fractions. He gave rules for multiplying and dividing which would assist a teacher greatly.

Superintendent Baker corrected some common grammatical mistakes.

He was followed by Professor Chappell, whose lecture on the "Spiritual uses of the material universe" was as beautiful and full of striking thoughts as the address with which he delighted his hearers on the day before. No condensation could do justice to it. Professor Chappell will lecture today on "The Ephemeral and the Perennial in Literature." Those who love to hear poetic ideas expressed in smooth and easy prose will be pleased with his lecture. He has the faculty of popularizing metaphysics.

Mrs. Mallon, after her lecture on reading and recitation, gave an example which was highly appreciated.

Dr. Groff's lecture was short, sharp and pointed. He crowds a great many facts into the minds of his hearers whether they will or not. The man who sits under Dr. Groff's lectures and listen to his clear exposition of scientific facts must absorb many of them. He will lecture today upon topics connected with his subject, "Human Physiology."

Professor Caldwell's explanations of knotty problems in algebra were invaluable to the teachers. Professor Caldwell has done much practical work. He will take up the "Transformation of Radicals."

Professor Lane continued to handle his subject, as he has done from the first. He gave modes of explaining maps. The teachers who utilize the methods set forth will, without doubt, find them very successful.

Programme for today:

WHITE TEACHERS.

Horace Bradley	9:05 to 9:35
Professor Chappell	9:40 to 10:20
Dr. Orr	10:25 to 11:00
Mrs. Mallon	11:05 to 11:35
Major Slaton	11:40 to 12:10
Superintendent Baker	12:15 to 12:45
Professor Caldwell	12:50 to 1:20
Dr. Groff	1:25 to 1:55

COLORED TEACHERS.

Dr. Orr	9:05 to 9:35
Horace Bradley	9:40 to 10:20
Mrs. Mallon	10:25 to 11:00
Major Slaton	11:05 to 11:35
Superintendent Baker	11:40 to 12:10
Professor Caldwell	12:15 to 12:45
Dr. Groff	12:50 to 1:20
O. A. Combs	1:25 to 1:55

Dr. Orr will devote his half hour to a discussion, as thorough as the time will allow, of "National aid to education." Dr. Orr has a knowledge of the subject acquired by ten years' labor in favor of national aid.

The aggregate attendance on yesterday passed the half thousand mark. The secretary has enrolled in all 501 names.

MISS FIELD'S HISTORY.

The following is a letter received by the publishers of Miss Field's United States History from Professor Joseph McMurran, of Shepherdstown, W. Va. Having seen a notice of the book, he sent for a copy, and this is his comments:

I have been a teacher for thirty years and in that time have used and examined many different textbooks on history, but I unhesitatingly pronounce Field's Grammar School History of the United States the best one that I have ever used or examined or introduced into schools of the grade for which it is intended.

I most cordially recommend it to all teachers as a book that will give them great pleasure to teach, and one that will prove interesting and instructive to the pupils. JOSEPH McMURRAN, M. D.,
Late President of Shepherd College, W. Va.

MILITARY ADVISORY BOARD.

Important Business Transacted at Yesterday's Meeting.

The military advisory board of the state of Georgia met in the senate chamber, at the capitol, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. There were present Colonel C. H. Olmstead, of Savannah, quartermaster general; Colonel C. M. Wiley, of Macon, commanding the Second Georgia battalion; Colonel John C. Printup, of Rome, commanding the Eighth Georgia battalion; Captain J. C. Simmons, of Sparta, commanding Hancock Van Guards; Captain T. W. Woolfolk, of Albany, commanding the Albany Guards; Captain G. M. Napier, of Monroe, commanding the Walton Guards; Lieutenant Colonel John Keely, of Atlanta, aide to the governor; and Colonel John A. Stephens, adjutant general of the state.

Colonel Stephens called the board to order, he being the president. Captain Woolfolk was elected secretary. The sections of the code relating to the organization and its duties were read.

After some unimportant preliminary business, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the adjutant general order at once an inspection of all the military of the state, both white and colored, such command to be inspected by some officer outside of its own organization, regardless of rank. Said officers will give information on the following points:

1. Name of company, date of organization and location.
2. Name of commanding officer, number of non-commissioned officers and number of privates.
3. Number of uniforms, number of drills and parades and average attendance on drills and parades for one year previous to said inspection.
4. Number of guns, their condition and description.
5. Number of equipments belonging to the state.

On motion, it was resolved:

That after the report of inspection has been made to the adjutant-general and said information furnished to this board, that this board prepare a petition, to be presented to the next legislature, based upon the report of the inspecting officers, asking for an appropriation for the military of Georgia; said petition to be signed by the members of this board.

The adjutant-general was instructed to organize the following companies upon application, as the state's ability to provide arms will allow:

One infantry company at Gainesville.
One artillery company at Atlanta.
One infantry company at Marietta.
One infantry company in Burke county.
One infantry company in Atlanta, to be known as the Atlanta Rifles.

The adjutant-general was directed to reinstate the Thomaston Guards upon their complying with the law governing the military of the state.

A resolution was adopted directing the adjutant-general to call in the arms of all companies that are not made a part of the military of the state by general order number sixteen, and by action of the military board of this date.

The adjutant-general was instructed to issue to the inspecting officers, already mentioned, suitable blanks for embodying the information required of them in a uniform manner; all inspection reports to be made direct to the adjutant-general, and to be tabulated by him in one general report.

By invitation of the board, Governor McDaniel appeared in the hall and delivered a short address. He commended the volunteer troops, and said that he would request the next legislature to come to their support.

The meaning of general order number sixteen is that all companies not designated in it, must at once return their arms to the adjutant general.

A NOTED TEACHER.

Mrs. Mallon's Lectures Before the Teachers of the States.

The course of lectures of Mrs. F. C. Mallon in the teachers' institute was one of the most interesting features, and added greatly in benefiting all present. Her lectures on "Reading, Elocution and Physical culture" were unsurpassed for strength and beauty of thought. Her thorough analysis and careful study of the great models of composition and her finely modulated voice make her instruction of great worth to all who receive it. The many young ladies who were under her tuition at the high school remember her lessons most gratefully. She has added years of experience and study to her loved work, and her devotion to it has increased her ample qualifications as a teacher. Mrs. Mallon will have charge of the branches of literature, science and physical culture in Washington Seminary, 16 East Cain street. Mrs. Baylor Stewart should be congratulated upon securing the services of this eminent Teacher.

Think of buying a chamber suit for $13.50 complete. Just opened one hundred rattan rockers at factory cost. P. H. SNOOK.
tf

STILSON
JEWELER,
53 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Reduced prices for cash previous to removal.

Clothing.

MY STOCK FOR SP
IS COMPLETE IN A
FINE CLOTHING FOR ME
IN GREAT
The Largest Stock of Chi
GIVE ME
LARGE LINE SAMPLES FOR SUITS TO ORDER. GEOR

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Tax Returns of Fulton County for 1886.

The tax digest of Fulton county, which will be presented to the comptroller general on Saturday, contains, among other things, the following interesting facts and figures:

Polls in 1886—white, 3,686; colored, 1,035; total, 4,721. Property—white, $32,080,400; colored, $589,915; total, $32,670,315.

The returns for 1885 showed: Polls—white, 3,499; colored, 940; total, 4,439. Property—white, $31,498,700; colored, $522,195; total, $32,020,895.

It will be seen that the increase in polls is two hundred and eighty-two, and that the increase in property is six hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. These figures are for the county, including Atlanta. In the city of Atlanta, the returns show the number of white polls to be in 1886, 2,744, against 2,624 in 1885; and the colored polls to be 817, against 764. The valuation of property in 1886 is $28,271,315 for whites, and $536,005 for colored, making a total of $28,807,320. The valuation in 1885 was as follows: Property owned by whites, $28,534,955; property owned by colored, $437,460. total $28,971,415.

The figures, as far as they affect the city of Atlant, show a decrease over those of last year of $164,095.

Leon at Grant Park on Next Friday, 20th Instant.

Professor Leon will perform on the rope next Friday, 20th. He will appear in an entirely new and elegant costume gotten up especially for him, and will perform the wonderful feat of walking up two perpendicular ropes from the ground to the high rope. He will also perform his great "Leap for Life," by the aid of slack ropes. Neither of these wonderful feats have ever before been performed in Atlanta.

The place is Grant Park, and time Friday afternoon next, 20th instant at four o'clock. Extra cars will be ready at two p. m.

I am opening some of the handsomest fancy chairs, rockers, tables and settee cabinetwork ever shown in the south. Parties desiring any of these goods will save money by calling on
tf P. H. SNOOK.

JUST RECEIVED

A large assortment of fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, in the Newest Designs, which will be sold lower than ever. See my prices in the window.

A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5, Whitehall St.
7th page

Clothing.

RING AND SUMMER
LL DEPARTMENTS.
N, BOYS AND CHILDREN
VARIETY.
ldren's Suits in the City.
A CALL.
GE MUSE,
38 Whitehall street.

Blank Books.

A complete line at bottom prices. Parties in need of anything in this line will do well to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.

Ladies' Fine Stationery.

Below we give prices of slightly damaged and a job lot of box papers and visiting cards bought at auction, which we must close out at once to make room for a new stock:

500 boxes fancy note paper at 10c per box.
200 " illuminated " " 25c. worth 50.
150 " Initial note at 25c per box. " " 40.
100 " best linen paper at 35c " " 50.
75 " Illuminated " " 20c " " 40.
100 " fine mourning paper, 35 and 40c, worth 60.
500 " card and envelops, slightly damaged, at 20.
1,000 packs best visiting cards at 20c, worth 50c.
75 reams elegant note paper at 5c per quire.
10,000 best envelopes to match, at 5c per package.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Any size or style made to order at greatly reduced prices. An elegant line of moulding to select from.

The best Pocket Fountain Pen in the world at 75c each.

SOMETHING NEW.
See It at
THORNTON & SELKIRK,
28 Whitehall St.

Clearer Coffee! Stronger Tea!

Messrs. D. R. Brownlow & Co., of Middletown, Conn., manufacture one of the best things ever made in the way of a coffee and tea extractor and strainer. Saves 25 per cent coffee and tea. Outsell anything made. Only 15 and 25 cents, and will sell to every one who sees it. Write for further information. D. R. Brownlow & Co., Middletown, Conn.

Notice

Is hereby given that under an order granted by the Hon. W. J. Calhoun, ordinary, the place for holding justice court for the 1026 district G. M., will, on the 1st day of September, 1886, be moved from No. 77½ South Broad street to the second floor of the building known as the "Menko corner," corner Whitehall and Alabama streets with entrance at No. 3 West Alabama street.
G. H. TANNER, N. P. and J. P.
thu, fri & sat W. M. BUTT, J. P.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.

If you wish your Watch repaired by the most skilful workmen in the south and guaranteed by a first-class house, leave it with

D. N. FREEMAN & CO

For artistic monograms, crests and all kinds of engraving, send to

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Who have undoubtedly the finest engravers in the Southern States.

You can have your Jewelry repaired by the best workmen, and all work guaranteed, by leaving same at

D. N. FREEMAN & CO., JEWELERS,

COR. ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS.
Sign of the Large Clock,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA

Gents Furnishing Goods.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.



Greatest Inducement
EVER OFFERED IN ATLANTA
—IN—
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
SEE OUR PRICES:

Boys' Suits $ 3.00, former price $ 5.00.
Boys' Suits $ 4.00, former price $ 6.00.
Boys' Suits $ 5.00, former price $ 8.00.
Men's Suits $10.00, former price $15.00.
Men's Suits $12.00, former price $18.00.
Men's Suits $15.00, former price $20.00.

MEN'S PANTS, LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY!

THIN CLOTHING.
Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery,

At prices that will pay you to come here and buy them.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall St.

MACHINE SHOP TOOLS

—FOR SALE AT—

A BARGAIN.

THE TOOLS NAMED IN THE LIST BELOW have been used but little and are as good as new. If not sold by September 1 they will be shipped north, for use in our own main factory. Tools and foundry fixtures can be seen at the

PIONEER MACHINE WORKS, Covington, Ga.

y applying to Thomas Camp, Esq. For terms and prices apply to Malsby & Avery, agents, 81 Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga., or write to Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.

IRON WORKING TOOLS.

1 Pulley Boring Machine (Niles Tool Works).
1 " Turning " " " "
1 18 inch Engine Lathe and Chuck (Ames).
1 15 inch Shaping Machine.
1 20x24 Planing Machine, 5 ft. table, (Enterprise).
1 24x24 " " 6 ft. " (McFarlin.)
1 32 inch Engine Lathe, 20 ft. bed, (Enterprise).
1 16 " " " 6 ft. " (McFarlin.)
1 1¾ back geared Drill Press.
1 Lathe, medium size, (Putnam).

WOOD WORKING TOOLS.

1 Pattern Worker's Lathe.
1 Moulding Machine, woodworker.
1 Horizontal Borer.
1 square spindle Wood Shaper.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS AND FIXTURES.

Portable forges, lot of foundry and smith shop fixtures, for sale by FRICK COMPANY, Engineers, Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa.
7th or 8th p 2m

CHAS. C. THORN,

118 WHITEHALL ST.,
—WILL SELL—

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 23,

Baker Rye Whisky, by the quart.
Gibson's Old Cabinet Whisky.
Genuine Imported Sherry.
Golden Gate Rye.
Genuine Imported French Brandy, a fine panacea in cases of sickness.
Muscatel and other wines.
Kentucky Pure Rye Whisky Worth $1.25 for 75 cts.
Parties out of the city can send P. O. order and their orders will be promptly filled.
I will give 3 cts. a piece for quart flint bottles. 7th p

FOR SALE.

A FEW REGISTERED JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS, fine strains, at moderate prices. Address HENRY KING & CO., No. 53 Hopkins Place, Baltimore.

GRAND EXCURSION
—TO—
ARKANSAS AND TEXAS
August 27th, 28th and 29th,

VIA THE GREAT THROUGH CAR ROUTE (Memphis and Little Rock railroad). Through coaches from Atlanta to Dallas and Ft. Worth without a change. Fourteen hours quicker than the Southern Route. Round Trip Tickets will be on sale from Charlotte and line of Air-Line, and from Columbia and Newberry in connection with this excursion on same dates. For rates of excursion and general information, write to or call on
R. A. WILLIAMS,
General Excursion Agent,
9t No. 28 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NICE 20 ROOM BRICK BOARDING HOUSE FOR RENT.

I WILL RENT AT $75 PER MONTH NO. 42 E. Mitchell st., 20 rooms, with servants' room, gas and water throughout, good yard, good cook range. Second floor fully furnished. Dining room partly furnished. A well established place, known as the "Capitol house." G. W. ADAIR.

Bee Line to New York and Boston.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter farriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express, four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address
J. R. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.
apr27dly

Preferred Locals.



Cheapest Fruit Jars

In the state at McBRIDE'S.

Gate City Stone Filters,

JELLY TUMBLERS, FRUIT EVAPORATORS,

BALDWIN'S DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR

SHOW CASES, CHINA GLASSWARE,

Etc., new and stylish goods.

AT McBRIDE'S.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE. U. S. A. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 19, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment time at each place named.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.14	73	...	NE	6	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.08	74	...	NE	8	1.20	Cloudy.
Jacksonville	29.95	78	...	NE	Light.	.—	Fair.
Montgomery	30.04	77	73	NE	Light.	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.93	79	77	E	Light.	.30	Clear.
Galveston	29.78	85	77	Cm	Calm.	.00	Clear.
Palestine	......	...	...	......	......	....	......
Fort Smith	......	...	...	......	......	....	......
Shreveport	29.93	74	74	SE	12	.—	Cloudy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6 a. m.	30.04	71	71	Cm	Calm.	.00	Foggy.
2 p. m.	30.07	76	71	NE	20	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.15	70	66	E	15	.00	Cloudy.

Maximum ther. .82
Minimum ther. .70
Total rainfall .00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—75th meridian.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Temp.	Minimum Temp.	Rainfall.
Atlanta, Ga.	82	70	.05
Anderson, S. C.	75	63	.00
Cartersville, Ga.	78	70	.00
Columbus, Ga.	93	75	.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	86	70	.02
Gainesville, Ga.	85	69	.50
Greenville, S. C.	79	67	.25
Griffin, Ga.	89	72	.34
Macon, Ga.	92	74	.20
Newnan, Ga.	93	71	.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	81	66	2.03
Toccoa, Ga.	81	69	.02
West Point, Ga.	90	73	2.00

J. P. STEVENS, WATCHES, 47 Whitehall St.

G. S. MAY, Successor to LaFontaine & May, FINE WOOD MANTELS

Send for Catalogue and price list.

8p 130 WEST MITCHELL STREET.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

THE FUTURE GREAT CITY OF THE SOUTH. Send for our illustrated Hand Book, free. Correspondence solicited.

SOUTHERN LAND AND LOAN CO.,

8p The Chattanooga Real Estate Headquarters.

LAST NOTICE —OF— City Tax Collector.

THE TIME FOR CLOSING THE CITY TAX collector's books falls on the 20th day of September.

The tax payers must not wait until the last few days and expect all to be waited on at once. Do not blame the city officials if not paid in time.

D. A. COOK, City Tax Collector.

Atlanta, August 2d, 1886. we fri su 7d

ATLANTA BRIDGE WORKS

GRANT WILKINS,

Civil Engineer and Contracting Agent;

Bridges, Roofs and Turn Tables,

Iron Work for Buildings, Jails, Etc.

Substructures and Foundations a Specialty; Specifications, Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application. ian 15 d&wky

CHAS. C. THORN, CHEAP CASH GROCER, 118 Whitehall street. Telephone 451.

11 pounds O. K. Lard	1 00
15 pounds Granulated Sugar	1 00
pounds Grits	1 00
50 pounds any Patent Flour	1 70
6 Cans Eagle Cond. Milk	1 00
15 pounds Head rice	1 00
20 pounds Fine Rice	1 00
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per pound	15
Lemons, per dozen	20
Water ground Meal, peck	15
Dove Brand Hams, uncanvassed	11
Dried beef, whole	17½
Dried beef, chipped	20

I am determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money and save you 20 per cent. Just come one time and be convinced.

I will give three cents a piece for flint quart bottles.

Be sure of my number—118 Whitehall street.

8th page. tf CHAS C. THORN.

Meetings.

The Woman's Christian Association will hold the regular weekly meeting at the Home, 147 Marietta street, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MRS. B. F. ABBOTT, President,

MISS ROSA DIBBLE, Secretary.

Thirty-Fifth Senatorial District.

The executive committee of the thirty fifth senatorial district is requested to meet at the Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga., on the 23d instant, to determine the time of holding the convention for nominating a senator for this district. August 16, 1886

T. W. GLOVER,

til 23d Chairman Ex. Com.

Announcements.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

SAM'L WEIL, Esq., is hereby announced as a candidate for the legislature from Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce the name of WELLBORN BRAY as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the democratic party of Fulton county.

The Rock Thrower Arrested.

Bud Carsey, the negro boy who struck Jimmie Byrd on the head with a stone in front of No. 3 engine house on Marietta street about ten days ago, was arrested last night by Patrolmen McGee and Mashburn. Young Byrd has not recovered from the lick. The wound extends across the forehead from the eye to the top of the forehead, and the skull has not yet resumed its original shape. At times the child is rational and at others not. His physicians are not certain that he will ever be all right again. The arresting officers have an abundance of evidence to show that Carsey made the assault without any provocation.

THERE WAS NO GAME.

THE SAVANNAH DIRECTORS DECLINE TO COME TO CONTRACT.

Mr. Haas, the Managing Director of the Savannah Baseball Club, Refuses to Play Under the League Umpire Appointed by President Proudfit—He Leaves the City.

We cannot conceive of an excuse for Savannah's action on yesterday in refusing to play ball under Umpire Whitlock.

The case is a simple one. Umpire McQuade left Atlanta, where he was under orders to umpire. He announced his purpose of going to Macon, getting his pay and resigning. Indeed his leaving the grounds without excuse, when he was under orders to stay, vacated his position. This left but one league umpire—Mr. Merritt, who is in Memphis. It was clearly President Proudfit's duty to appoint another league umpire. There are several series of games yet to be played and it was necessary that a new umpire should be appointed. President Proudfit selected Mr. George Whitlock, of Marietta, and telegraphed his official appointment as a regular umpire of the Southern league. Mr. Whitlock telegraphed his acceptance of the position. President Proudfit then officially telegraphed him to report for duty at once, on the Atlanta grounds. This was perfectly regular. Mr. Whitlock, on receipt of the last telegram, became as much an umpire of the league as Mr. McQuade was when he was ordered here for duty. There was no possible excuse for either Atlanta or Savannah refusing to play under Mr. Whitlock. The choice of an umpire rests absolutely with the president and it requires the protests of three clubs to release an umpire. Savannah therefore acted without reason when she refused to play under Mr. Whitlock.

It was fashionable last year to abuse Atlanta because she had the president of the league. This year Macon has the president of the league, Atlanta having voted with the other clubs to give that officer to Macon. While Mr. Proudfit has made a good president and has undoubtedly done his best to be fair and impartial, we think no one will accuse him of having been friendly toward Atlanta. The bitterness of the rivalry between Macon and Atlanta is well known, and to claim that a Macon president would favor Atlanta to the point of doing injustice to another club is simply absurd. As to Mr. Whitlock himself, he is a gentleman of high character, good family and true principle. He is superior to the ordinary umpire in qualifications, and integrity and intelligence. If Mr. Haas, of Savannah, had taken the trouble to inquire as to the character and standing of Mr. George Whitlock he would have been less hasty in putting any imputation on his honesty and fairness. We repeat that Savannah stands without excuse in her action. President Proudfit, acting under his clear and acknowledged authority, appointed Mr. Whitlock regular umpire of the Southern league. Mr. Whitlock accepted. There is no baseball rule that will justify Savannah in refusing to play under the umpire thus appointed. We have never believed that Atlanta would be allowed to take the pennant. We have always held that the league would be broken up before Atlanta was allowed to fly the pennant a second time. She has won her position as first club in the league by fair and gallant playing, and Savannah, being unable to knock Atlanta out of first place, has not improved her standing by running away from her. The Atlanta club as at present organized can beat Savannah six out of ten games on any field in America, and any baseball player who has seen the two clubs play knows that this is true.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

The Correspondence Between the Club Directors—The Crowd at the Park.

There was no game of ball yesterday afternoon at Athletic park because I. G. Haas, the managing director of the Savannah team, positively and without cause declined to permit his men to play.

The uncalled for baby act has brought down upon Haas's head the wrath and indignation of all Atlanta.

Early yesterday Mr. Haas sent a note to Mr. Walter R. Brown, secretary of the Southern League, stating that he would not allow his team to play unless a league umpire was present. In the same letter Mr. Haas stated that he would permit the game provided he was allowed to select the umpire. Immediately after receiving the letter Mr. Brown received a telegram from President Proudfit informing him that he had appointed Mr. George Whitlock, of Marietta, as a league umpire. On Wednesday afternoon when it was fully ascertained that McQuade had vacated his position, Secretary Brown notified President Proudfit of the vacancy, and asked for the immediate appointment of an umpire. The president of the league was given all information as to the existing trouble in securing an umpire for the first game, and desiring to have the matter speedily and satisfactorily settled he at once wired an appointment to Mr. Whitlock, who has a general reputaion throughout the state as one of the best amateur players in Georgia. As soon as Mr. Whitlock received notification of his appointment he wired his acceptance to President Proudfit, which that gentleman received either late Wednesday night or early yesterday morning. After President Proudfit had been notified that Mr. Whitlock would accept, he telegraphed Mr. Brown as follows:

NEW YORK, August 19.—Walter R. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.: George Whitlock is appointed umpire of the Southern league with instructions to report at once in Atlanta. ALEX. PROUDFIT.

Mr. Brown received the telegram a short time after receiving Mr. Haas's letter, and before replying. He at once sought Mr. Haas, and showing him the telegram, dismissed the matter from his mind. Later in the day, however, he received the following letter from Mr. Haas and Mr. A. M. Martin, directors of the Savannah club:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 19, 2:30 p. m.—Mr. Walter R. Brown, Secretary Southern League, City, Dear Sir: Have just wired President Proudfit protesting against the appointment of Mr. George Whitlock, whom we conceive to be, practically, an Atlanta man, and where the excitement attendant upon the present series is so great, we feel that no local umpire should have been appointed. We do not think that such action is just to us, and regret that our determination, as expressed above, seems necessary. Yours etc., A. M. MARTIN, JR., ISAAC G. HAAS, Directors Savannah B. B. Club.

The letter was a complete surprise to Mr. Brown. Whitlock's appointment was in due form, and Mr. Brown could see no legal objection Mr. Haas could interpose. The reasons submitted in the letter were farcical, Mr. Whitlock's character being above reproach. Mr. Brown at once called at the Kimball to see Mr. Haas, and after producing satisfactory evidence as to Whitlock's character as a gentleman and a competent judge of a game, tried to induce Mr. Haas to play, but all to no purpose. Mr. Haas, however, frequently stated that he would play if he was allowed to select the umpire. To this Mr. Brown objected, saying that a league umpire was present, but adding that if he was not present he would accede to the demand.

Soon after this conversation it became rumored about the city that the Savannahs would not play. Everybody in town nearly had set their hearts upon seeing a game between the two nines and the rumor created quite a sensation, and everybody who wanted to know the exact situation went to the Kimball. Soon after dinner the Savannah players made their appearance in the hotel corridors in playing uniforms and for the time this was taken as a refutation of the rumors, and when the cars began to move towards the park, the people began to go out. The rumors about Savannahs declining to play, were still in circulation, but so childish did they appear that no one paid any attention to them, and the stream of people to the park continued until fully two thousand people were seated on the grounds.

The crowd at the Kimball also continued to increase, and nothing but the baseball situation was discussed. The 'bus for the players drew up in front of the hotel, and then the crowd began to diminish. Just before the time for the team to leave for the grounds Mr. Haas was seen to appproach Hotaling. The two men engaged in a conversation in an undertone for a minute or two, and then Hotaling called his men and they all went up stairs. In a short time they reappeared in the hotel rotunda, but their playing clothes had been laid aside. This caused a big buzz in the crowd and in an incredibly short time it became generally known that there would be no game, and again the Kimball arcades were filled with people, all anxiously discussing the situation. Mr. Haas, who felt his importance very much, was the center of attraction, and around him a crowd congregated.

At the grounds the people waited patiently the arrival of the Savannah players until the time for the game to begin. Then they became impatient and for a half hour indulged in predictions. At 4 o'clock the crowd was tired out, and soon afterward a messenger reached the ground with the information that the Savannahs were not coming. This seemed to end the matter, and the crowd arose to leave, but just at that minute Umpire Whitlock appeared upon the grounds and called "play." Wells went into the box and the men took their positions. Wells then pitched a ball across the plate and Mappes took it in. Eight others followed, and then the umpire gave the game to Atlanta by a score of 9 to 0, and the crowd began to leave. Before they left, however, they were informed that their tickets would be refunded, and that they would be good for the next game, or redeemed.

This ended one part of Haas's baby act, and the crowd, thoroughly disgusted, left.

After the game at the park the Kimball arcade again became the place for congregating, and here an immense crowd gathered. Mr. Haas was found in the hotel and asked why he had declined to allow his men to play.

"Because" he answered "when we consented to Gunson yesterday, it was with the understanding that we were to name the umpire today."

"But there is a league umpire here?"

"Who?"

"Whitlock—President Proudfit has appointed him."

"But we can't play with him, he is an Atlanta man and the feeling just now is too high for us to accept him, and we can't play with him."

"But how can you help it?"

"We won't go to the grounds."

"Then you are liable to forfeit the game and will be fined?"

"Well, I can't help that; we will pay the fine rather than play under a local umpire."

"But maybe you will forfeit your franchise?"

"I can't help that. I had rather give up the franchise than principle, and we won't play."

"What will you do about the game claimed this evening?"

"We will carry the matter before the directors and contest every point, and I think we will be sustained. I don't believe that the league will make us pay the money or allow Atlanta to play the game."

"What are you going to do?"

"Take my men home tonight or in the morning."

"Will you quit playing?"

"No; we will play in Macon and Nashville when the dates come."

"And you don't think you will forfeit your franchise?"

"No, I don't."

The matter was freely discussed about the hotel, and Mr. Haas's conduct was universally denounced. Even the Savannah players protested against it, and expressed a desire to play the series out.

The Atlanta directors were considerably broken up by the failure of the Savannahs to play. Fully three thousand people would have seen the game, and the next two games would have drawn as heavily. The failure to play has been a serious loss financially to the Atlanta directors and they are naturally mad. They have spent money out of their own pockets to carry the club through and would have been even if the series had been played out. President Ryan was especialy angry and attributes the entire trouble to Mr. Haas.

"Why," said Mr. Ryan, "if it had not been for Haas the games would have been played. He is at the bottom of it all."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Do? What can we do?"

"Ain't there a forfeit of some kind?"

"Yes, and he'll have it to pay. I don't believe the Savannah people will sustain him in it, and I guess when they find that he has lost their franchise for them they will be mad."

"Forfeit the franchise?"

"Yes, they will do that, but I can see through Haas's scheme."

"What is it?"

"Just this: You see, after they had lost three games in Memphis he saw that he could not win the championship unless he could beat Atlanta four straights. Well, he knew he couldn't do this with square playing under a league umpire, and he got McQuade to leave."

"Think he did?"

"Yes, I know it. McQuade told Brother John so, and I believe him."

"But how would that benefit the Savannah team?"

"Don't you see? Just this way: He knew that if McQuade was not here a local man would be selected, or a player. His scheme was this: Let Atlanta have the umpire one day and Savannah the next. This would give Atlanta two and Savannah two games. Of course Savannah would win when she had the umpire, and that would be dividing it even. Now, we didn't want that. We wanted all because we can win all. If Haas could have worked his snap and gotten two games from us he would have had a better chance to win."

"You think that was his scheme?"

"I know it, I have a letter here which shows that it was his object. Here is the letter:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 19, 1886.—Mr. Walter R. Brown, Director, Atlanta—Dear Sir: We desire to repeat our request of yesterday, towit: That you allow us the selection of an umpire for today's game. Also that in the event of no league umpire presenting himself during our series here, that we alternate in the selection of the umpire—you appointing a man on Saturday and we one on Monday.

We hope you will be actuated by the same spirit of concession as shown by us, under like circumstances, during your May games in Savannah.

Kindly refer this matter to the proper source, and give us your answer (care Kimball house) by one o'clock.

In the absence of a league umpire, we cannot agree to play under any other conditions. Respectfully yours, A. M. MARTIN, JR., ISAAC G HAAS, Directors Savannah Club.

"Now, I don't think that Mr. Martin, although his name is signed with Haas, had anything to do with the matter. I am satisfied Martin is a thorough gentleman and did not think of the trickery Haas was playing."

"Then he didn't want Atlanta to win?"

"Certainly not. He had set his heart on that pennant and it almost kills him not to get it. When he saw that he couldn't get it he decided to break up the league and try to throw the odium upon Atlanta, but that won't work for we are open to an investigation and he is not. We are ready to play them at any time. Then again Haas just wanted to knock us out of money. These games were worth three thousand dollars to us, and he couldn't stand to see us make the money. You see, the Savannah team don't play at home any more this season, and can't make any money. They are now getting $65 a game and are on a daily expense of $150. This gives them a good chance to quit and turn their players loose, and that's what he wants."

"Whitlock's appointment was good?"

"As good as any umpire. He took the required oath and would have made a good umpire."

"Was there an understanding yesterday that Atlanta should name the umpire one day and Savannah the next?"

"No such an agreement was made or ever existed except in Haas' mind."

How Savannah Takes It.

SAVANNAH, August 19.—[Special.]—General satisfaction was expressed among baseball men on receipt of the news that Savannah refused to play this afternoon without a league umpire.

WAS SHE POISONED?

A WOMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH GIVES DETECTIVES WORK.

The Work the Police Did Yesterday—They Find a Man Who Hit Another Man With a Railroad Spike—A Negro Rock Thrower Arrested—A Burglar Pulled In—He Kicked.

Horton Jenkins, a tall, stout negro, went into the Georgia road yard yesterday afternoon and picking a quarrel with Joe Boyd, knocked him in the head.

Boyd was seriously hurt.

Some time ago Jenkins and Boyd had a difficulty, in which Boyd gave Jenkins a genteel thrashing. Both parties were arrested for the trouble, and the evidence showed that Jenkins was in fault. Judge Anderson discharged Boyd and fined Jenkins heavily. After the case Jenkins swore that he would get even with Boyd, and on two or three occasions has tried to pick a quarrel with his adversary. Boyd, however, has avoided trouble as best he could. Yesterday afternoon Jenkins took a drink or two, and then putting two or three railroad spikes in his pocket went to the Georgia road yard, where he had been informed Boyd was. Jenkins approached Boyd and began abusing him. Boyd turned around to walk off, when Jenkins pulled out one of the spikes and threw it at Boyd, striking him in the back of the head. The spike was heavy enough to knock Boyd down. It opened the skin and let out the blood profusely. Jenkins followed up the assault and, grabbing Boyd by the shoulder, began striking him with another spike. Jenkins struck Boyd several hard licks, making an ugly wound each time. The disturbance attracted the patrolman on the beat, who arrested Jenkins. He was booked for disorderly conduct and quarreling, and will be held until Boyd can swear out a warrant for assault with intent to murder. Boyd's injuries are bad, but not considered dangerous.

A Myterious Death.

The authorities are now investigating a sudden and mysterious death which happened yesterday afternoon on Vine street.

Rosa Byrd, a colored woman who lives at 96 Vine street, arose yesterday morning from her bed in as fine health as she had ever enjoyed, and during the day did as much work as usual. She was a large, stout woman who had all her life enjoyed remarkably good health. Yesterday afternoon late she took a cold lunch from her safe where she had placed it, and, sitting down on the porch, ate it. An hour later she began to complain of intense pains in her head and in a short time was thrown into spasms. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived the woman was dead. She had died in a chair. Soon after her death she began to turn purple and the physician discovered indications of poison. The woman was widely known in that section of the city, and her sudden and mysterious death caused quite an excitement. A large crowd of negroes congregated about her home and indulged in random suggestions as to the cause of the death. Officers were sent for and an investigation was begun, but nothing definite was ascertained. An inquest will be held this morning.

A Burglar Arrested.

Day before yesterday a burglar entered the residence of John Heard, on Decatur street, and breaking open a trunk stole a sum of money. The burglary was reported at police headquarters, and men were detailed to investigate it. Early yesterday morning Patrolman Pate ascertained enough to induce him to believe that Allison Lewis, a negro man, had committed the burglary. He soon came in contact with Lewis, and arrested him. Subsequent to Lewis's arrest, Heard went before Judge Tanner and subscribed to a warrant charging the prisoner with burglary. Lewis will have a preliminary trial today.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN D. POPE, of Albany, is in the city.

DON'T fail to have Sam Walker, 2½ Marietta st., make your picture frames of all descriptions. 6t

SHIP your produce to L. C. Peers & Co., commission merchants, Atlanta. tf

MR. G. T. ROWLAND, of the firm of Smith & Rowland, is enjoying a week's visit at his old home in Greene county.

DR. ROBERT W. WESTMORELAND, for the present, has his office at his residence, 56 Houston street, his telephone number being 776.

MISSES ADA and JULIA LOWE, two of Atlanta's most charming and cultivated young ladies, are visiting relatives and friends in Greene county.

MASTER FRED HULL, Jr., a very bright and interesting representative of the forest city, is in the city visiting friends. Though quite young he takes great interest in the national game and came to see his home club on the Atlanta grounds.

MRS. ELIZA HARRIS STEWART will leave Atlanta for Staunton, Va., September 17th, and will take charge of any young ladies who desire to attend the Wesleyan Female institute. For further particulars address Mrs. Stewart at 15 E. Cain street, Atlanta. sun wed fri

COLONEL R. W. PATTERSON, of Macon, spent yesterday in the city. He was returning from Rome, where he had been to visit a sick child. Colonel Patterson is engaged in the preparation of a poetical satire relating to the condition of affairs in Macon. It is entitled "A Town Without a Lawyer." It will make a sensation when it is published.

MR. J. W. STEPHENS is in the city, representing the Montgomery Dispatch, and will call upon the more prominent of Atlanta business houses, setting forth the advantages of the great trade issue which that paper will issue about September first. Mr. Stephens is an excellent gentleman, and the paper he represents has become one of the foremost in the state of Alabama. The energy and enterprise characterizing its management has given it an extended circulation in its territory.

MR. and MRS. T. B. FELDER, Jr., were at the Kimball yesterday. Mr. Felder, is one of the most prominent attorneys of Dublin, Laurens county, and was recently elected mayor of that thriving town. He is a university graduate, law class of 1883, and has begun life with promises of a brilliant future. His charming bride, nee Miss Charlotte Johnson, is the daughter of a prominent Indiana family, and her many attractive qualities guarantee her a host of friends in her new home. They were married Thursday last, the 12th, at the home of the bride's mother in Greenwood, Indiana. They leave this morning for a short visit to Tallulah falls, after which they will visit relatives in Augusta and Waynesboro.

AT THE KIMBALL.—T M Dunbar, Opelika, Ala; N Jacobs, New York; C E Schofield, Macon; J O Andrews, New Orleans; J C Simmons, Sparta, Ga; R G Brice, Fairfield, S C; J J Wilson, Jr, South Carolina; R J Smith, Memphis, Tenn; S D Littlepage, Charlestown, W Va; J F Renfroe, Opelika, Ala; Z J Wright, Jr, Dadeville, Ala; T B Fuller, Jr, and wife, Dublin, Ga; O C Bullock and wife, Columbus, Ga; J S Frazier, Nashville, Tenn; J B Adams, Savannah; C M Wiley, Macon; C H Carson, C H Olmstead, Miss L M Olmstead, Miss S J Olmstead, Sav; C F Law, New Orleans; C H Cochran, Chicago; C W Grunnells, Ga; L A Jordan, Macon; H H Dargin, E A Arnett, Birmingham; Sam H Hill, Grantville; F A Barroli, Baltimore; R W Patterson, Macon; C W Goodman, Savannah; S M Goodwin, Cincinnati; Henry R Goetchins, T W Tuggle, Columbus J L Fulcher, Waynesboro; Sol Levy, Montgomery; R M Heller, Chicago; J S Baxter, Macon; W E Newill, Cincinnati; O E Melichar, Boston; Charles Meyer, Cincinnati; E W Watkins, Ellijay; J H Kirkland, C B Kirkland, Spartanburg; J D Hughes, New York; A Derrick, Columbus; T B W Watts, Baltimore; W W Hampton, wife and child, Gainesville; J H Boyd, Opelika, Ala; J W Stephens, Montgomery; E W Luffnorn, Savannah; William Ferguson, Macon; O C Strickey, Oxford, Ala; P B Cormick, Davisville, Ala; J C Selman, Macon; J A Dumont, Milwaukee; A Singer, Chicago; H H Cobb, Montgomery; B R Nash, Durham, N C; M S Ware, Marshallville; Ed W Parker, Arkansas; Miss Lula Dunbar, Opelika; J H Griffin, Georgia; James B Campbell, Baltimore; L H Cohn, William E Cohn, A Loeb, New York; H Dunlop, Savannah; W Catching, Georgia; J W Smith and family, Madison, Fla; B H Buchanan, Georgia; B H Wright, Thomasville; W E Butler, W A Bradley, Charleston, S C; L L Abercrombie, South Carolina; Miss Clifford Baker, Roswell; R H Power, Athens; S A Banton, Cincinnati; J W Dunn, St Louis.

One Thousand

Mosquito Nets at actual factory cost. Must be sold. At T. C. F. H. I. G. P. H. SNOOK. tf

THE TWO GAMES YESTERDAY.

The Game in Memphis—Charleston Beats Macon.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 19.—[Special.]—There were 800 people present this afternoon to witness the second game played between Nashville and Memphis. At the finish of the ninth inning the score tied, and game was called owing to darkness. Honors were easy between the two pitchers, both of whom were batted freely at times. Baker was struck by a hot liner in the sixth inning, which laid him out for a quarter of an hour, but he recovered and pitched through the game.

Following is the score:

MEMPHIS.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Graham, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Sneed, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
McSorley, 3b	1	1	1	5	3
Andrews, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0
Brought'n, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Black, p.	0	1	1	1	1
Fusselbach, c	1	2	6	1	0
Manning, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0
Phelan, ss.	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	6	9	27	17	4

NASHVILLES.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Goldsby, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Marr, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Sowders, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beard, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Hillery, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0
Bittman, 2b.	1	0	4	4	3
Baker, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Schellhas'e, c	0	1	5	2	0
Totals	6	4	27	14	3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Memphis	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	—6
Nashville	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—6

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Memphis 2, Nashville 0. Two base hits—McSorley, Black, Phelan, Goldsby and Beard. Passed balls—Fusselbach 2, Schellhasse 2. First base on balls—By Baker 3. Hit by pitcher—By Baker 1, by Black 1. Struck out—By Baker 5, by Black 3. Double plays—Pittman, Beard and O'Brien. Umpire, Merrit.

Charleston Defeats Macon.

MACON, Ga., August 19.—[Special.]—Charleston turned the tables on Macon this afternoon by a score of 3 to 1. The game was hotly contested and prettily played. Sullivan pitched a good game for the visitors, while Luttenberg's work in the box for Macon was rather loose. The stop of a hot liner by Walsh, and the catch of foul balls by Hines in the last innings, when three men were on bases, were the features of the game.

Following is the score:

MACON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Stearns, 1b.	1	1	9	2	0
Peltz, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Walsh, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Heinzm'n, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Behan, lf.	0	2	2	1	1
Crogan, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Geiss, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Luttenb'g, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Terrell, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Totals	1	5	24	16	2

CHARLESTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Kappel 3b.	1	1	3	3	0
Phillips ss.	0	2	4	4	0
Brosnan, 2b.	0	0	5	4	1
Powell, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Gilman, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Crowley, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
McAleer, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hines, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	3	8	27	14	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Macon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Charleston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	x	—3

No Comparison Between Them.

COLUMBIA, S. C, August 19.—[Special.]—Baseball lovers in this city who are familiar with the relative strength of the Atlanta club and the Charleston club are not surprised that at the result of the last series of games contested between them. Everybody who knows anything about the matter knows that there is no comparison between the two clubs. The contemptible talk of the News and Courier on the subject is digusting and grows out of a mean jealousy. In Columbia there is a decidedly friendly feeling among baseball players for the Atlanta boys. We appreciate good playing.

Baseball Bulletins.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, New York 1.
Washington—Boston 4, Washington 3.
Staten Island—Brooklyn 1, Metropolitans 5.
Chicago—St. Louis 3, Chicago 9.
Baltimore—Athletics 3, Baltimore 13.
Louisville—Cincinnati 3, Louisville 6.
St. Louis—Pittsburg 6, St. Louis 0.

Short Stops.

Manager Purcell is regarded as the best player in the south.

Geo. C. Whitlock, of Marietta, is one of the fairest and best umpires in the south.

Wells says he should have been given a chance to pitch against the famous Savannah team.

Savannah should at once reconsider her hasty action and right the wrong she has done the Atlanta public.

There is some gossip about an exhibition game to be played between the Savannah club and the Atlantas this afternoon.

Many citizens are urging the Atlanta directors to have an exhibition game Saturday, provided the Savannah club does not return.

The talk at the Kimball house last night was unanimous in commending the promptness of the Atlanta directors in having the Savannah players released.

The prevailing opinion is that Mr. Haas acted hastily. That Atlanta, in good faith, played her games in Savannah and that the latter city should keep faith by playing here the return games due Atlanta.

Cahill telegraphed his congratulations to the Atlanta directors when he learned that the champions had defeated Savannah. By the way, Atlanta intends to sign all her present team and Cahill for next year.

Tried in the City Court.

In the city court yesterday, A. J. S. Stansell was fined ten dollars and costs for gaming.

Joe Robinson, convicted of stealing a ring from Mr. H. Castleman, was fined fifty dollars and costs or five months in the chaingang.

Charles Presnell, for larceny from the house, received a similar sentence.

Dawson Blair was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery.

ARUNDEL IN THE BOX.

SUPPORTED BY FIVE OTHER SAVANNAH BALL PLAYERS.

The Savannahs Have a Real Picnic of Fun at the East Tennessee Depot—They Frightened the Passengers Out of the Cars and the Police Pull Them—Five Men Locked Up.

Five members of the Savannah baseball club will play a game in police court this morning with an umpire not of their own selection.

Neither will they be allowed to kick against the umpire's decisions.

The five members are Manager Petey Hotaling; the wonderful pitcher, Hank O'Day, the gentle Tug Arundel, the left fielder Sutcliff, and the shortstop Miller.

The men were arrested yesterday afternoon at the East Tennessee passenger depot, and are charged with drunk, disorderly conduct, quarreling and using profane and vulgar language.

After the players of the Savannah club ascertained yesterday afternoon that there would be no game, some of them began trying on a little prohibition beer. Arundel got in his usual base hit on the keg, while O'Day made several strike outs. The game was a long one, and the beer was the winner to such an extent that they were in a humor for anything when they crawled into the 'bus for a ride to the depot. O'Day took a seat on the inside, while Tug, with Umpire McQuade's cane in his hand, climbed upon the top. On the way to the depot, the players began discussing the situation. Some of them wanted to stay and play the game out, and expressed themselves very much displeased with Mr. Haas's conduct in ordering them home. Others wanted to go home, and the argument soon became a heated one. After the men reached the depot the argument was continued and a quarrel ensued. In the quarrel E. Moriarity and Hank O'Day seem to have been the leaders. Their loud talking attracted general attention, and for awhile quite a crowd stood around. Finally, one or two of the men drew pistols. The sight of the pistols caused the crowd to disperse. Passengers who were in the cars left, and in a short while several of the players came out on the platform and renewed the the quarrel. The pistols frightened the ladies in the waiting room and a stampede ensued. The 'phone was used to call for an officer and Mounted Officer Thompson responded. When he reached the depot the men were down below the building quarreling and cursing in a loud tone, but the instant they sighted the officer they made a home run for the car. The officer followed, but at the door was met by a player who refused to let him in. He called for help, and when Captain Manley, Patrolmen Holland, Stroud and Moss arrived entered the car and recognized Hotaling, O'Day, Arundel, Miller and Sutcliff as five of the party who were quarreling, arrested them and conducted them to police headquarters. They were all locked in one cell, and for once Arundel found himself in the box, and O'Day was unable to strike any one out.

The arrest of the men created a big excitement, and in a short time a large crowd congregated about the city prison. President Ryan and Mr. Walter Brown, with Manager Purcell, of the Atlantas, went to police headquarters and effected the release of the men by signing bonds.

Hotaling was very much broken up over his arrest, and says that he was simply trying to keep the peace between Moriarity and O'Day. The men will all appear in police court this morning, and the batting order will be Hotaling, Arundel, O'Day, Sutcliff and Miller. Judge Anderson will try and break the record on strike outs.

Ryan on Haas.

Early yesterday morning Messrs. Steve and John Ryan called to see Mr. Haas to ask him about an interview that appeared in THE CONSTITUTION. In that interview Mr. Haas said that the entire statement about him inducing McQuade to leave was a lie. The Messrs. Ryan thought that Mr. Haas meant to give them the lie, and consequently called. Immediately after mentioning the subject to Mr. Haas he said to Mr. Steve Ryan:

"Before we discuss this I want to ask you, Mr. Ryan, if you don't want to pick a fuss with me?"

"I do," answered Mr. Ryan.

"Why?" asked Mr. Haas.

"Because of your conduct toward me in that league meeting some time ago."

"But I apologized for all that."

"Yes, you did. But I don't accept any apology from a man that won't fight. I abused you then for everything I could think of, and called you every name that a man would fight for, and threatened to spit in your face, and you wouldn't fight then and you won't now."

Mr. Haas then stated to the Messrs. Ryan that he did not mean to reflect upon them, but meant to say that he would not believe McQuade and did not believe McQuade.

The Atlanta directors telegraphed to Savannah last night asking the directors to allow the men here now to play an exhibition game this afternoon at the park. An answer will be received this morning.

OUR CLEARING SALE NOW IN FULL BLAST

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN ALL LINES

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

THIN SUMMER GOODS IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

CHOICE STYLES! LOW PRICES!

Prepare Yourself Against the Warm Season

HIRSCH BROS.

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

W. M. MICKELBERRY.

The very heavy trade in flour has induced me to withdraw from the firm of Mickelberry & Lewis for the purpose of giving my entire attention to the sale of flour. I am the

ONLY EXCLUSIVE FLOUR MERCHANT in GEORGIA

I have devoted the last two weeks to ransacking this country to get the best goods for the least money. If you want to buy from five barrels to a car load, it will pay you to consult me. Will get up special brand for parties where they desire it.

MY BRANDS:

White Fawn (Finest Patent), Snow White (Second Patent), Choice, XXXX, Leader (Extra Family), Tony (Family).

W. M. MICKELBERRY,

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